National Historic Landmarks

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National Historic Landmarks

A Preservation Program
of the
National Park Service

Historic Sites Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

1976

Cover: San Xavier Del Bac, Spanish mission in Arizona, designated as a National Historic Landmark on October 9, 1960.

Frontispiece: "Old Ironsides," the U.S. frigate *Constitution* at the Boston Naval Shipyard. U.S. Navy. *T.A. Jeffries*

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Americans have long treasured their cultural heritage. Among the most carefully authenticated treasures of that heritage are the national historic landmarks designated by the Secretary of the Interior for exceptional significance in the Nation's history. These treasures include such diverse places as the United States Capitol Building; ruts on the Oregon Trail—silent reminders of the trek of westward pioneers; Fair Lane, the home of Henry Ford, who launched America into the mass production industrial age; the quiet rural valley of Green Springs, Virginia.

The National Historic Landmarks Program takes its roots from the Historic Sites Act of 1935 which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to "make a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States;" and to "Erect and maintain tablets to mark or commemorate historic or prehistoric places and events of national historical or archeological significance." Initially, sites were surveyed to locate places which might be considered for inclusion in the National Park System. This remains a responsibility of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. In 1960, however, there was a realization that a vast majority of our total cultural heritage, comprised of the man-made and natural environment, would for numerous reasons, never be included in the national park system. To identify such places of national significance, to mark them and to encourage private initiative in their preservation, the designation of national historic landmark was developed. This honorary

program has received nationwide support for its catalytic role in stimulating preservation, community cooperation, and in giving national recognition to significant parts of the Nation's heritage.

National historic landmarks are visible reminders of the events, persons, places, and objects which have affected broad patterns of American history, illustrated man's craftsmanship and artistry, and reflected America's evolving culture. They contain historic and prehistoric villages of the American Indian, sites of battlefield conflict, homes of political leaders, soldiers, scientists, artists, and humanitarians. Leaders of business, labor, and education are also represented. The works of master architects and buildings which reflect outstanding examples of a particular period or style of architecture may be found. The diversity of landmarks reflects the whole of the American experience.

In recent years, districts, which possess a composite quality and evoke a special feeling and association, have been chosen as national historic landmarks. Such districts may contain individual buildings which, of themselves, may be of less than national significance, but as an assemblage, representing a special character of an urban or a rural environment, possess national significance.

To attain the designation of national historic landmark, a property must be studied by National Park Service historians, architects, or archeologists, usually as a part of a major theme in American history such as Social and Humanitarian Movements or Agriculture. The property should meet three general criteria: significance in a given field; association with individuals and events; and integrity, the latter meaning that original and intangible elements which contribute to national significance must remain intact. Potential landmarks are brought, semi-annually, before two advisory boards of scholars and national leaders—the Consulting Committee for the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. These boards review the presentations of National Park Service professionals. Those properties which meet the approval of the Secretary's Advisory Board are recommended for landmark status.

The actual designation is effected when the Secretary of the Interior, acting upon the counsel of his Advisory Board, approves landmark designation. The National Historic Landmarks Program is the only honorary preservation program of its kind in the Nation.

In administering the program, the National Park Service cooperates with educational institutions throughout the land, State and municipal governments, organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and private individuals.

After landmark designation, the owner of a property may voluntarily agree to preserve the integrity of the landmark. Landmark owners are entitled to receive, free of charge, a certificate signed by the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior and a bronze marker which can be displayed on the property. Such participation is voluntary and does not affect landmark status which becomes official upon designation by the Secretary. Of 1,349 national historic landmarks, well over half the owners have chosen to display their plaques and to make a commitment to preserve their properties. In itself, landmark designation does not legally bind the owner with respect to the use of the property. However, should the owner significantly change or destroy the values for which a property was recognized as being nationally significant, the Secretary of the Interior could withdraw the honor of landmark designation and reclaim the plaque and certificate.

Many owners of national historic landmarks, assisted by the National Park Service, plan impressive dedication ceremonies, centering around the presentation of the certificate and plaque. In some instances the certificate is presented by the Secretary of the Interior, and, on occasion, by the President of the United States. Such ceremonies often bring whole communities together to reflect upon the honor bestowed and to look to a future of cooperation in preserving the unique values—which brought about landmark designation.

Landmark designation enables the Nation to pay special honor to, and recognize individuals, sites, and buildings for their part in contributing to the American experiment. Identification of landmarks also enables Americans to learn more about

the history of their country and to gain a greater appreciation of the sacrifices of those who have gone before them.

For the individuals, institutions, historical societies, and public authorities who own or administer national historic landmarks, there is a personal satisfaction that the property has been duly recognized—and that its history and features will be recorded for posterity. National historic landmarks are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Some landmarks, which contain buildings, may have them architecturally studied and measured by the Historic American Buildings Survey—another preservation program of the National Park Service. These measured drawings are deposited in the Library of Congress to serve as a permanent record should the building be destroyed at some later time. The public may also read about the properties in the national historic landmark book series. Each volume contains an introductory narrative on a major theme and site descriptions of the landmarks. The books in this growing educational series are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Landmark status is not merely an honor conveyed to static brick and mortar or visible architectural features, but in a human way to those individuals whose courage and creativity made possible something which would one day have significance for the Nation. Thus, an owner-conservator may have a personal, as well as a community reason, for preserving a national historic landmark—both a testament to the past and a guidepost to the future.

The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, provides continuing counsel and advice on the preservation of our national historic landmarks—an irreplaceable national heritage.

Note on arrangement of entries

In this listing of the national historic landmarks, the following format is used. The historic name of the landmark is given with its location and the historic date or historical period involved. This is followed by a short statement on the significance of the property. The final date given is that on which the property was designated as a national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior.

Alabama

APALACHICOLA FORT, 1.5 miles east of Holy Trinity on Chattahoochee River, Russell County, 1690.
Northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River, built to prevent English inroads among the lower Creek Indians. July 19, 1964.

BARTON HALL, Colbert County. 1840's, Armstead Barton.
Large two-story frame structure, expressing a form of Greek Revival architecture unusual for Alabama. November 7, 1973.

CITY HALL, 111 South Royal Street, Mobile, Mobile County. 1858.
Built originally as a market place, this Greek Revival brick building served as an armory during the Civil War. November 7, 1973.

CURRY, J. L. M., HOME, 3 miles northeast of Talladega on Ala. 21, Talladega County. Early 19th century.
Curry was instrumental in developing public education and teacher training programs in the South in the late 19th century. December 21, 1965.

DEXTER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Montgomery County. 1878.
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the church from 1954-1959, organized the black boycott of segregated city buses here in 1955. Boycott brought him national prominence as a civil rights leader. May 30, 1974.

FIRST CONFEDERATE CAPITOL (ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL), Goat Hill, east end of Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Montgomery County. 1851, George Nichols.
Site of adoption of Confederate Constitution, inauguration of Jefferson Davis as first President of the Confederacy, and first sessions of the Confederate Congress (1861). December 19, 1960.

FORT MORGAN, western terminus of Ala. 180, Gasque vicinity, Baldwin County. 1833-1834.
Fort was significant in Admiral Farragut's 1864 naval battle which opened Mobile Bay to the Union Navy and sealed off the port to Confederate shipping. December 19, 1960.

FORT TOULOUSE, 4 miles southwest of Wetumpka at confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, Elmore County. 1717.
Provided protection for settlements and was potentially useful in extending French influence in the Southeast. October 9, 1960.

GAINESWOOD, 805 S. Cedar Street, Demopolis, Marengo County. 1842–1860, Nathan Bryan Whitfield.
Reflects the trend in American architecture from Greek to Renaissance Revival and the Italianate. March 3, 1974.

MOUNDVILLE SITE, 1 mile west of Moundville on County Route 21, Hale County. 1000-1500.
Ceremonial temple mound site with 20 extant mounds, museum displaying site artifacts, and burial areas. Represents a major period of Mississippian culture in the Southern United States. July 19, 1964.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Prairieville, Hale County.
Gothic-design country church built by members' slaves, under the direction of master-carpenter slaves. November 7, 1973.

SWAYNE HALL, TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Talladega, Talladega County. 1857.
Oldest building on the campus, built by slave labor before the establishment of the school. Talladega pursued a liberal arts program at a time when vocationalism dominated Negro education. December 2, 1974.

WILSON DAM, Tennessee River on U.S. 72, Florence vicinity, Colbert and Lauderdale Counties. 1918–1925.
Constructed during World War I to provide power for manufacturing war supplies. First hydroelectric operation to come under the Tennessee Valley Authority. November 13, 1966.

YANCEY, WILLIAM LOWNDES, LAW OFFICE, Adams and Perry Streets, Montgomery, Montgomery County. 19th century.
Yancey led Alabama's secession movement and the cause for Southern independence. November 7, 1973.

Alaska

AMERICAN FLAG RAISING SITE, Castle Hill, Sitka, Southeastern District. 1867.
The lowering of the Russian flag and the raising of the American flag here symbolized the transfer of sovereignty over Alaska. June 13, 1962.

ANVIL CREEK GOLD DISCOVERY SITE, 4.25 miles north of Nome on Seward Peninsula at Anvil Creek, Northwestern District. 1898.
Alaska's gold rush began here. Within two years mining activities spread to the entire peninsula. December 21, 1965.

BIRNIRK SITE, 5 miles northeast of Barrow, Northwestern District, C. 600-800 A.D.
A series of mounds provides archeological information on the development of Eskimo culture in this area from A.D. 600. December 29, 1962.

CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, 60 miles north of Arctic Circle, Northwestern District, Kobuk Division, northeast of Seward Peninsula. 11,000 B.C.-5,000 B.C.
Marine beach ridges here contain evidence of nearly every major cultural period in arctic history. November 7, 1973.

CHALUKA SITE, Nikolski vicinity, Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands, Southcentral District. 1800 B.C.
Site contains a village mound appearing to represent all the periods of culture identified in this region. December 29, 1962.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, east shore of Cook Inlet, Kenai, Southcentral District. c. 1894.
Considered the best preserved example in Alaska of a 19th-century Russian Orthodox church with a quadrilateral ground plan. April 15, 1970.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY ASCENSION, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, Southcentral District. 1826, 1894.
Constructed by the descendants of Russian fur traders who established an outpost here about 1766. An earlier church was incorporated into the present structure. April 15, 1970.

ERSKINE HOUSE, Main and Mission Streets, Kodiak, Kodiak Island, Southcentral District. 1793-1794.
Erected as an office and fur warehouse. Oldest Russian building standing in the United States. June 13, 1962.

FUR SEAL ROOKERIES, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Southcentral District. 1787.
Seal herds have attracted fur hunters here since the 18th century. Greatest single source of seal furs in the world. June 13, 1962.

GAMBELL SITES, Northwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island, Northwestern District. c. 100.
House and village sites formed over a period of 2000 years. First sites in the Greater Bering Strait region to be archeologically investigated. December 29, 1962.

IPIUTAK SITE, tip of Point Hope, Point Hope Peninsula, Northwestern District. 300.
Largest known Paleo-Eskimo community, covering 200 acres of tundra. Reveals a prehistoric culture to which later Eskimo groups belonged. January 20, 1961.

IYATAYET SITE, Norton Sound, Cape Denbigh Peninsula,

Northwestern District. 6000–4000 B.C.
One of the earliest sites yet found. Evidence here supports the assumption that the first people in the Americas came south from Alaska. January 20, 1961.

PALUGVIK SITE, 3.75 miles east of Rip Rock on Prince William Sound, Hawkins Island, Southcentral District. 1200.
Gives evidence of a long-established Eskimo culture on the Pacific bays and islands of southern Alaska. December 29, 1962.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, Lincoln and Maksoutoff Streets, Sitka, Southeastern District. 1848–1850; 20th century, reconstructed.
Spiritual center of the Russian Church in Alaska. One of the finest examples of Russian architecture in the United States. June 13, 1962.

SKAGWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT AND WHITE PASS, Skagway and vicinity, head of Taiya Inlet on Lynn Canal, Southeastern District. 1897.
Alaskan frontier mining town, situated on the route into the Upper Yukon Valley and Klondike gold-bearing region. White Pass, to the northeast, is 45 miles long, maximum elevation 2886 feet. June 13, 1962.

WALES SITES, adjacent to Cape Prince of Wales on Seward Peninsula, Northwestern District. 600–800 A.D.
Covers periods ranging from early prehistoric times to the present. Includes first site in Alaska where Thule culture was found. December 29, 1962.

YUKON ISLAND MAIN SITE, Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet, Yukon Island, Southcentral District. c. 750 B.C.
Oldest and most continuously occupied of the Cook Inlet sites. Helped define the Kachemak Bay culture. December 29, 1962.

Arizona

AWATOVI RUINS, 8 miles south of Keams Canyon on Hopi Indian Reservation, Navajo County. 17th century.
One of the most important Hopi Indian villages, reached by Coronado's men in 1540. Excavation has uncovered much of the pueblo. July 19, 1964.

CASA MALPAIS SITE, 2 miles north of Springerville, Apache County. 1300.
Unexcavated pueblo ruin of about 10 acres. An example of communal efforts at building and defending a village site. July 19, 1964.

DESERT LABORATORY, west of Tucson off West Anklam Road on Tumamoc Hill, Pima County. 1903.
Under the Carnegie Institution of Washington the study of the ecology of arid regions was initiated here. Subsequently used as an experiment station by the Forest Service. December 21, 1965.

DOUBLE ADOBE SITE, 12 miles northwest of Douglas on the west bank of Whitewater Creek, Cochise County. 5700 B.C.
Yielded information on southern Arizona's prehistoric climate, ecology, and animal life, and on pre-ceramic Cochise culture. January 20, 1961.

GATLIN SITE, 3 miles north of Gila Bend, Maricopa County. 1000–1150.
Existence of a platform mound, cremation area, and ball court at this site suggests that ceremonial functions were connected with the complex. July 19, 1964.

HOHOKAM-PIMA IRRIGATION SITES, Park of the Four Waters, Phoenix, Maricopa County. 1200–1400.
Evidence at sites indicates that both the peoples of the Hohokam culture and 17th century Pima Indians irrigated crops from extensive canals of complex construction. May 23, 1963.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT, Jerome, Yavapai County. 1883.
An important 20th century copper-producing center, depleted by the World War II demands. Virtually a ghost town, it retains much of its original appearance. November 13, 1966.

KINISHBA RUINS, 15 miles west of Whiteriver via Arizona 73 and secondary road, Gila County. c. 1250–1350.
Ruins of a pueblo capable of housing up to 1000 Indians, abandoned about 1400. The culture of the inhabitants represents a blend of Mogollon and Anasazi ancestry. July 19, 1964.

LEHNER MAMMOTH-KILL SITE, 10 miles west of Bisbee, Cochise County, c. 11,000 B.C.
One of the outstanding mammoth-kill sites in the New World. Radiocarbon dates for artifacts and bones serve as a control for several scientific studies. May 28, 1967.

LOWELL OBSERVATORY, 1 mile west of Flagstaff on Mars Hill, Coconino County. 1894.
Astronomical research here has contributed greatly to knowledge of the universe. First evidence of expansion of universe obtained at Lowell in 1912. December 21, 1965.

MERRIAM, C. HART, BASE CAMP SITE, 20 miles northwest of Flagstaff, at Little Springs, a private enclave in Coconino National Forest, Coconino County. 1889.

Operating from this camp, Merriam made the investigations that led to his formulation of the Life Zone concept, basic to the development of the science of ecology. December 21, 1965.

OLD ORAIBI, 3 miles west of Oraibi on Ariz. 264, Hopi Indian Reservation, Navajo County. 1300-present.
Oldest continually inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. Site indicates one of the least changed Indian cultures in the United States. July 19, 1964.

POINT OF PINES SITES, 30 miles northwest of Morenci, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Graham County. 2000 B.C.-1400 A.D.
Region of Point of Pines village contains a considerable number of ruins representing a long period of occupation. July 19, 1964.

PUEBLO GRANDE RUIN, Washington Avenue, Pueblo Grande City Park, Phoenix, Maricopa County. 900-1450.
One of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. Represents a period when the cultures of two distinct peoples were fused. July 19, 1964.

ROOSEVELT DAM, Salt River, 31 miles northwest of Globe on Ariz. 88, Gila and Maricopa Counties. 1906-1911.
First major project to be completed under the Reclamation Act of 1902. Built to provide adequate water storage for the Salt River Irrigation Complex. May 23, 1963.

SAN BERNARDINO RANCH, 17 miles east of Douglas on the international boundary, Cochise County. Early 1800's.
Illustrates the continuity of Spanish and American cattle ranching in the Southwest. Abundant springs made the Ranch a stopping-place in the era of westward expansion. July 19, 1964.

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC, 9 miles south of Tucson via Mission Road, Pima County. 1700.
One of the finest Spanish Colonial churches in the United States, having a richly ornamented baroque interior. Completed and consecrated by Franciscans in 1797. October 9, 1960.

SIERRA BONITA RANCH, southwest of Bonita, Graham County. 1872.
First American cattle ranch in Arizona to survive the Apache attacks. Fortress-like, it helped open the grasslands of Arizona to cattlemen. July 19, 1964.

TOMBSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Tombstone, Cochise County. 1877.
Site of rich silver mines, Tombstone attained a population of 7000 by 1881. Gunfight at OK Corral symbolized its unrivaled reputation for lawlessness. July 4, 1961.

VENTANA CAVE, 11 miles west of Santa Rosa, Papago Indian Reservation, Pima County. c. 11,000 B.C.–20th century A.D.
Illustrates early man's association with extinct Pleistocene mammals plus provides a history of continuous Indian occupation in Arizona from 2000 B.C. to the present. January 20, 1961.

WINONA SITE, 5 miles northeast of Winona on U.S. 66, Coconino National Forest, Coconino County. 1065.
Site of one of the major Indian villages. Yielded information on cultural developments in the Flagstaff area up to 1130. July 19, 1964.

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES, banks of the Colorado River, Yuma, Yuma County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Significant as a transportation gateway during the Spanish colonial and westward expansion periods. Nearby are surviving buildings of Fort Yuma, Yuma Quartermaster Depot, and the Arizona Territorial Prison. November 13, 1966.

Arkansas

NODENA SITE, south edge of Wilson, Mississippi County. 1200.
Type site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian or temple mound culture in Arkansas. July 19, 1964.

PARKIN INDIAN MOUND, north edge of Parkin, Cross County. Prehistoric.
Exemplifies the Parkin phase, a Mississippian or temple mound culture component in northeast Arkansas. July 19, 1964.

California

ANZA HOUSE (JUAN DE ANZA HOUSE), 3rd and Franklin Streets, San Juan Bautista, San Benito County. 1820-1840.
Original one-story, rectangular two-room adobe house was Americanized and enlarged in the 1850's. April 15, 1970.

BANCROFT, HUBERT H., RANCH HOUSE, Bancroft Drive off Calif. 94, Spring Valley, San Diego County. 1856.
Historian of the West, Bancroft wrote many of his major works and conducted plant experiments while living here. December 29, 1962.

BIG AND LITTLE PETROGLYPH CANYONS, China Lake vicinity, China Lake Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyo County. Date Unknown.
Most spectacular petroglyph area in the Western United States, with over 20,000 designs. Represents at least two cultural phases and a long time period. July 19, 1964.

BODIE HISTORIC DISTRICT, 7 miles south of Bridgeport on U.S. 395, 12 miles east on secondary road, Mono County. 1859.
More than 100 original buildings have survived, making this a significant western mining ghost town. July 4, 1961.

BURBANK, LUTHER, HOUSE AND GARDEN, 200 block of Santa Rosa Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. 1883.
Includes the experimental garden and original greenhouse used by Burbank, an internationally-known horticulturist whose work produced many new plant varieties. July 19, 1964.

CARMEL MISSION, Rio Road, Carmel, Monterey County. 1771.
Established by Father Junipero Serra. Used as the headquarters of the "padre presidente," it was the most important of the California missions. October 9, 1960.

CASTRO, JOSE, HOUSE, south side of the Plaza, San Juan Bautista, San Benito County. 1840-1841.
Adobe structure built by the commandant general of northern California. Sold in 1848 to a survivor of the marooned Donner Party. April 15, 1970.

C. A. THAYER, San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park, San Francisco, San Francisco County, 1895.
Last surviving example of the sailing schooners designed especially for use in the 19th century Pacific coast lumber trade. November 13, 1966.

COLOMA, 7 miles northwest of Placerville on Calif. 49, El Dorado County. 1848.
Coloma grew up around the gold discovery site at nearby Sutter's Mill. First white settlement in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. July 4, 1961.

COLUMBIA HISTORIC DISTRICT, 4 miles northwest of Sonora on Calif. 49, Tuolumne County. 1850.
Well-preserved gold-mining camp of the California Mother Lode region, productive until about 1860. Continuously occupied since its beginning. July 4, 1961.

COMMANDER'S HOUSE, FORT ROSS STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT, north of Fort Ross on Calif. 1, Sonoma County. 1812.
Excellent, rare and little-altered example of a Russian-built log house. Built of large hand-squared redwood timbers mortised at the corners. April 15, 1970.

DONNER CAMP, 2.6 miles west of Truckee on U.S. 40, Nevada County. 1846.
High Sierras site where a California-bound group of emigrants was marooned by winter storms, with 45 survivors out of a party of 89. January 20, 1961.

ESTUDILLO HOUSE, 4000 Mason Street, San Diego, San Diego County. 1827–1829.
Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, the builder of this 12-room adobe house, eventually became mayor and justice of the peace for San Diego. April 15, 1970.

FIRST PACIFIC COAST SALMON CANNERY SITE, on Sacramento River, opposite the foot of K Street, Broderick, Yolo County. 1864–1866.
Salmon-canning techniques were perfected in a cannery situated on a scow anchored in the River. Developed into a multi-million dollar industry. April 6, 1964.

FLOOD, JAMES C., MANSION, northwest corner of California and Mason Streets, San Francisco, San Francisco County. 1886.
Owned by one of the bonanza kings of the Nevada Comstock Lode. Only Nob Hill townhouse to survive the 1906 fire and earthquake. November 13, 1966.

FORT ROSS, north of Fort Ross on Calif. 1, Fort Ross State Historical Monument, Sonoma County. 1812.
Largest single Russian trading center south of Alaska. Founded as part of their fur trading operation, it represented a Russian attempt to colonize California. November 5, 1961.

GONZALES HOUSE, 835 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County. c. 1825.
Named for its builder, this one-story house has two one-room wings, covered verandas, and a tile roof. April 15, 1970.

GUAJOME RANCH HOUSE, 2.5 miles northeast of Vista, San Diego County. 1852–1853.
One of the few extant haciendas with a double courtyard. Indian labor was utilized in its construction. April 15, 1970.

GUNTHER ISLAND SITE 67 (TOLOWOT), northeast end of Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay north of Eureka, Humboldt County. Late prehistoric.
Site of a shell mound on which was located a Wiyot Indian village. Significant as the type site of the late prehistoric period for this coastal region. July 19, 1964.

LAKE MERRITT WILD DUCK REFUGE, Lakeside Park, Grand Avenue, Oakland, Alameda County. 1870.
A 160-acre saltwater body located in Oakland's business district. Oldest legally established public wildlife sanctuary in the United States. May 23, 1963.

LA PURISIMA MISSION, 4 miles east of Lompoc, near the intersection of Calif. 1 and 150, Santa Barbara County. Early 19th century; reconstructed, 1935–1942.
First mission, founded in 1787, was destroyed by earthquake in 1812. Present buildings are a reconstruction of a second mission which fell into disrepair after secularization in 1834. April 15, 1970.

LARKIN HOUSE, 464 Calle Principal, Monterey, Monterey County. 1834–1835.
Residence of the State's first Military Governor. Designed in the Monterey style, rather than the more traditional abode style. December 19, 1960.

LAS FLORES ADOBE, west side of Stuart Mesa Road about 7 miles north of Vandegrift Boulevard junction, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, San Diego County. 1867–1868.
Little-altered example of a Monterey Colonial ranch house, a building style unique to California. Combines elements of the Spanish-Mexican adobe with the New England frame structure. November 24, 1968.

LONDON, JACK, RANCH, 0.4 mile west of Glen Ellen, Jack London Historical State Park, Sonoma County. 1905.
An important 20th century American author, London wrote several of his major novels here and is buried on the property. December 29, 1962.

LOS ALAMOS RANCH HOUSE, 3 miles west of Los Alamos on Old U.S. 101, Santa Barbara County. c. 1840.
Good example of a Spanish-Mexican hacienda. Located on the main Santa Barbara-Monterey Road, it was a popular overnight stopping-place. April 15, 1970.

LOS CERRITOS RANCH HOUSE, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach, Los Angeles County. 1844.
Combines Monterey Colonial architecture with a traditional Spanish-Mexican hacienda plan. April 15, 1970.

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, lower Klamath Lake, east of Dorris, Siskiyou County. 1908.
Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt as one of the first areas of public land to be reserved as a Federal wildlife sanctuary. January 12, 1965.

MILLER, JOAQUIN, HOUSE (THE ABBEY), Joaquin Miller Road and Sanborn Drive, Oakland, Alameda County. 1886.
The first major poet of the far western frontier, Miller wrote about Indians, cowboys, and western scenic beauty. December 29, 1962.

MONTEREY OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Monterey, Monterey County. Two districts, northern and southern; southern district bounded on the west by Dutra Street, on the east by Madison Street, on the south by Polk

Street, and on the north by Jefferson Street; northern district bounded by Pacific Street on the west, Scott Street on the south, Alvarado Street on the east, and Decatur Street on the north. 19th century.
Monterey served as the Spanish and Mexican capital of California from 1776 to 1849 and was a center of political, economic, and social activity. Forty-three 19th century adobe structures are located in the District. April 15, 1970.

NEW ALMADEN, 14 miles south of San Jose on County Route G8, Santa Clara County. 1824.
Site of the first mercury deposit discovered in North America. Mercury from New Almaden's mines was essential to the mining process during the gold rush. July 4, 1961.

NIXON, RICHARD M., BIRTHPLACE, 18061 Yorba Linda Boulevard, Yorba Linda, Orange County. 1912.
Small California-style house, erected by the father of the thirty-seventh President of the United States, born here in 1913. May 31, 1973.

NORRIS, FRANK, CABIN, 10 miles west of Gilroy via Calif. 152 and secondary roads. Santa Clara County. c. 1900.
A writer of the American naturalist school, Norris lived here prior to his death in 1902. Surrounded by magnificent redwoods, the cabin is in its original condition. December 29, 1962.

OAK GROVE BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION, 13 miles northwest of Warner Springs on Calif. 79, San Diego County. 1858.
Only original stage station remaining on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, which operated between San Francisco and two eastern terminals from 1858 to 1861. November 5, 1961.

OLD CUSTOMHOUSE (U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE), Calle Principal at Decatur Street, Monterey, Monterey County. 1827–1846.
The raising of the American flag here on July 7, 1846 officially marked the beginning of United States authority in California. December 19, 1960.

OLD MISSION DAM, north side of Mission Street-Gorge Road, San Diego, San Diego County. 1800–1817.
First major irrigation-engineering project on the Pacific coast. Water from the dam irrigated the fields around the Mission of San Diego. May 21, 1963.

OLD SACRAMENTO HISTORIC DISTRICT, junctions of U.S. 40, 50, 99 and Calif. 16 and 24, Sacramento, Sacramento County. 1849–1850.
The city's river port was an important transportation center for the Sierra Nevada gold mines in 1849. A large number of buildings dating from this period remain in the original business district. January 12, 1965.

OLD UNITED STATES MINT, 5th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, San Francisco County. 1869-1874.
Became the principal mint in the United States in the 19th century and chief Federal deposit for gold and silver mined in the West. One of the few downtown buildings to survive the 1906 earthquake. July 4, 1961.

PETALUMA ADOBE, 4 miles east of Petaluma on Casa Grande Road, Sonoma County. 1836-1846.
Largest existing example of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Built by the commandant of the Sonoma Pueblo as headquarters for his ranch. April 15, 1970.

PONY EXPRESS TERMINAL (B.F. HASTINGS BUILDING), 1006 2nd Street, Sacramento, Sacramento County, 1853.
Housed the original western terminal of the Pony Express from April, 1860, to March, 1861. Previous tenants had included the State Supreme Court and Wells, Fargo and Company. July 4, 1961.

PRESIDIO, THE, northern tip of San Francisco Peninsula on U.S. 101 and Int. 480, San Francisco, San Francisco County. 1776.
Established by the Spanish to guard the entrance to San Francisco harbor. Headquarters of the United States Army on the Pacific Coast since 1849. June 13, 1962.

RALSTON, WILLIAM C., HOME, College of Notre Dame campus, Belmont, San Mateo County, 1864-1868, attributed to Henry Cleaveland.
Ralston's activities helped make the city a financial center. From 1864-1875 he played a major role in exploiting the Comstock Lode mines in Nevada. November 13, 1966.

ROOM 307, GILMAN HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, University of California campus, Berkeley, Alameda County. 1941.
Man-made element plutonium first identified in this laboratory. Used in both nuclear reactors and atomic explosives. December 21, 1965.

ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL, 550 Church Street, Monterey County. 1789.
Only remaining presidio chapel in California and the sole existing structure of the original Monterey Presidio. Royal Spanish Governors worshipped here and state ceremonies were held here. October 9, 1960.

SAN DIEGO MISSION CHURCH, Mission Road, 5 miles east of San Diego, San Diego County. 1808-1813.
Founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1769, and the first of the 21 California missions. Used also as an Indian school and boys' home. April 15, 1970.

SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO, Presidio Park, San Diego, San Diego County. 1769.

Site of the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific coast. Used as a base for exploratory expeditions into the interior and as the military headquarters for southern California. October 9, 1960.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISCOVERY SITE, 4 miles west of San Bruno via Skyline Drive and Sneath Lane, San Mateo County. 1769.
Discovery of this great inland bay was a major achievement of Spanish exploration. Led to the founding of the mission and presidio of San Francisco in 1776. May 23, 1968.

SAN FRANCISCO CABLE CARS, San Francisco, San Francisco County. 1873.
Ten miles of cable car track remain of the original 112 miles. Only cable car tracks still operating in the United States. January 29, 1964.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT, San Juan Bautista, San Benito County. Beginning at the intersection of Washington and 2nd Streets, northwest along 2nd to Mariposa Street, northeast on Mariposa to 1st Street, southeast on 1st to Washington Street, southwest on Washington to 2nd Street. 19th century.
Composed of 5 buildings, all facing the Plaza and all completed between 1813 and 1874: Plaza Hall, Plaza Stable, Castro House, Plaza Hotel, mission, church. April 15, 1970.

SAN LUIS REY MISSION CHURCH, 4 miles east of Oceanside on Calif. 76, San Diego County. 1811–1815.
Present building was one of two cruciform mission churches erected in California by the Spanish. Rededicated in 1893 as a Franciscan college. April 15, 1970.

SANTA BARBARA MISSION, 2201 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara County. 1786.
Became the Franciscan capital and the see of the first Spanish Bishop. Present church, the fourth on the site, was completed in 1820. October 9, 1960.

SINCLAIR, UPTON, HOUSE, 464 N. Myrtle Avenue, Monrovia, Los Angeles County. 20th century.
Sinclair, a writer and social critic, moved into this neo-Mediterranean house in 1942, and continued his political writing here. November 11, 1971.

SONOMA PLAZA, center of Sonoma, Sonoma County. 1846.
The raising of the Bear Flag in the Plaza in 1846 represented the beginning of the American revolt against Mexican rule in California. December 19, 1960.

STAR OF INDIA, San Diego Embarcadero, San Diego, San Diego County. 1863.
A three-masted, iron-hulled vessel, the only extant Alaskan

salmon bark. Used to carry fishermen and cannery employees to the Alaskan fisheries. November 13, 1966.

SUTTER'S FORT, 2701 L Street, Sacramento, Sacramento County. 1839.
Located at the convergence of overland immigrant trails, the Fort was an invaluable aid to American settlement of California. January 20, 1961.

TAO HOUSE (EUGENE O'NEILL HOUSE) 1.5 miles west of Danville, Contra Costa County. 1937. Frederick L. Confer and Associates.
O'Neill, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1936, wrote some of his most significant works here. July 17, 1971.

WALKER PASS, 60 miles northeast of Bakersfield on Calif. 178, Kern County. 1834.
Named for its discoverer, Joseph R. Walker, a fur trapper and guide. Walker led the first immigrant wagon train into California through this pass in 1843. July 4, 1961.

WARNER'S RANCH, 4 miles south of Warner Springs on secondary road, San Diego County. 1831.
Stopping-place for travelers on the southern route into California. Became a station of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1858. January 20, 1961.

WELL NO. 4, PICO CANYON OIL FIELD, 9.6 miles north of San Fernando and west of U.S. 99, Los Angeles County. 1876.
Birthplace of California's petroleum industry and the first commercially successful well in the State. November 13, 1966.

YUMA CROSSING AND ASSOCIATED SITES, banks of the Colorado River, near Winterhaven, Imperial County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Significant as a transportation gateway during the Spanish Colonial and westward expansion periods. Nearby are surviving buildings of Fort Yuma, Yuma Quartermaster Depot, and the Arizona Territorial Prison. November 13, 1966.

Colorado

CENTRAL CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Central City, Gilpin County. c. 1860.
Central City was the heart of the first great mining boom in Colorado, and is well-preserved in appearance and atmosphere. A cultural center in the 1870's and 1880's and the cradle of most of the State's mining laws. July 4, 1961.

CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, Cripple Creek, Teller County. 1891.
One of the world's largest gold fields, yielding almost 25 million dollars in 1901. Most of original structures destroyed by fire in 1906. July 4, 1961.

DURANGO-SILVERTON NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD, right-of-way between Durango and Silverton, La Plata and San Juan Counties. 1882.
Built originally to haul ores from isolated areas to smelters. Only passenger railroad of its kind in the United States. July 4, 1961.

GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT, Georgetown-Silver Plume vicinity, Clear Creek County. Mid-19th to early 20th century.
Area flourished originally because of gold and silver production. The two communities have retained much of their 19th century boom-town atmosphere. November 13, 1966.

LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Leadville, Lake County. 1860.
Leadville mines have yielded minerals of higher total value than any other mining district in the country. Large number of early structures survive. July 4, 1961.

LINDENMEIER SITE, 28 miles north of Fort Collins, 1.75 miles south of Wyoming State line. Larimer County. 9000 B.C.
Only extensive Folsom camp site yet known, providing a picture of the life of the early hunters. January 20, 1961.

LOWRY RUIN, 30 miles northwest of Cortez via U.S. 160 and secondary road, Pleasant View vicinity, Montezuma County. c. 1100.
Pueblo of 50 rooms, unusual in that it has a great kiva, a large ceremonial structure more commonly found in Arizona and New Mexico. July 19, 1964.

PIKES PEAK, 15 miles west of Colorado Springs, Pike National Forest, El Paso County.
Discovered by Zebulon Pike in 1806, although long familiar to Indians and Spaniards. Elevation 14,110 feet. July 4, 1961.

PIKE'S STOCKADE, 4 miles east of Sanford on Colo. 136, Conejos County. 1807.
Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over Spanish soil at the Stockade after leading the second official United States expedition into the Louisiana Territory. July 4, 1961.

RATON PASS, U.S. 85-87, Colorado-New Mexico border, Raton vicinity, Las Animas County.
From 1861 to 1865 much of the traffic to Santa Fe crossed the Pass, as hostile Indians halted traffic over the Cimarron Cutoff Route. December 19, 1960.

SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, Silverton, San Juan County. Late 19th century.
One of the two principal mining towns in southwestern Colorado. Important in the economic development of the Rocky Mountain area. July 4, 1961.

TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Telluride, San Miguel County. Late 19th century.
Boom-period as a gold camp came after the narrow-gauge railroad was built to Telluride in 1890. July 4, 1961.

Connecticut

ARMSMEAR (SAMUEL COLT HOME), 80 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Hartford County. 1855.
Built by the inventor of the Colt revolver, a weapon popularized by the Mexican War. November 13, 1966.

BARNARD, HENRY, HOUSE, 118 Main Street, Hartford, Hartford County. 1807.
Barnard stimulated the growth of the public school system. Appointed first U.S. Commissioner of Education in 1867 by President Andrew Johnson. December 21, 1965.

BUTTOLPH-WILLIAMS HOUSE, 249 Broad Street, Wethersfield, Hartford County. 1692.
Example of a 17th-century frame house of medieval design. Altered during the 18th and 19th centuries, it has been restored to its original appearance. November 24, 1968.

CHARLES W. MORGAN, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, New London County. 1841.
Last of the 19th-century wooden whaling vessels. "The Morgan" sailed in pursuit of whales for almost 80 years. November 13, 1960.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, New Haven County. 1882–1883.
First such station in the Nation. Consistently contributed to American agricultural development. July 19, 1964.

CONNECTICUT HALL, YALE UNIVERSITY, bounded by High, Chapel, Elm, and College Streets, New Haven, New Haven County. 1750–1752.
Only pre-Revolutionary building on the campus. Lone survivor of "Brick Row," a group of Georgian-style buildings. December 21, 1965.

CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL, Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Hartford County. 1872–1880, Richard M. Upjohn.
Three-story marble and granite edifice highlighted by a tall central dome. Marble statues of famous State citizens adorn all sides of the Capitol. December 30, 1970.

DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, HOUSE, 24 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, New Haven County. 1849, Henry Austin.
Dana, a professor of geology at Yale, broadened the scope of the science to include the study of the geologic history of the world. January 12, 1965.

DEANE, SILAS, HOUSE, 203 Main Street, Wethersfield, Hartford County. 1764.
Deane was a Delegate to the First Continental Congress and involved in the effort to develop Franco-American trade. November 28,1972.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, BIRTHPLACE, Conn. 14, two miles west of Conn. 97, Scotland, Windham County. 18th century.
Huntington, President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1781, and elected Governor of Connecticut in 1786, was born in this large, two-story, frame, saltbox house. November 11, 1971.

KIMBERLY MANSION, 1625 Main Street, Glastonbury, Hartford County. 18th century.
Associated with pioneer feminist leaders Abby and Julia Smith, who refused to pay their taxes because they were not franchised. May 30, 1974.

LITCHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT, east and west sides of North and South Streets, to the rear property lines, from Prospect Street on the north to Gallows Lane on the south, the Village Green between East and West Streets, and structures fronting on the northeast side of the Green, Litchfield, Litchfield County. Late 18th century.
One of New England's best surviving examples of a late 18th-century town. Served as a trading center on Connecticut's northwest frontier until the late 1700's. November 24, 1968.

LOCKWOOD-MATHEWS MANSION, 295 West Avenue, Norwalk, Fairfield County. c. 1864, Detlef Lienau.
Good local example of Chateauesque architecture. Rooms are arranged around a central octagonal rotunda lighted by a four-story skylight. December 30, 1970.

MARSH, OTHNIEL C., HOUSE, 360 Prospect Street, New Haven, New Haven County. 1878.
Marsh was America's first professor of paleontology and the initiator of Yale scientific expeditions to the West. January 12, 1965.

MATHER, STEPHEN TYNG, HOME, Stephen Mather Road, Darien, Fairfield County. 1778.
Largely responsible for the creation of the National Park Service, Mather organized 21 parks into a National Park System and instituted visitor interpretive programs. November 27, 1963.

MONTE CRISTO COTTAGE (EUGENE O'NEILL HOUSE), 325 Pequot Avenue, New London, New London County. 1888–1919.
O'Neill, one of America's outstanding dramatists, spent most of his early summers in this cottage and probably wrote his first plays here. July 17, 1971.

NEW HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Chapel, College, Elm, and Church Streets, New Haven, New Haven County. 1812–1816.
On the east side of the Green stand Center Church and United Church (Federal style) and Trinity Church (Gothic Revival style), all erected between 1812–1816. December 30, 1970.

OLD NEWGATE PRISON, Newgate Road, East Granby, Hartford County. 18th century.
Held British and Tory prisoners during the Revolution and became Connecticut's first State prison in 1790. November 28, 1972.

OLD STATEHOUSE, Main Street at Central Row, Hartford, Hartford County. 1796, Charles Bulfinch.
Site of the Hartford Convention of 1814, which voiced New England's opposition to the War of 1812 and resulted in a weakened Federalist Party. December 19, 1960.

REEVE, TAPPING, HOUSE AND LAW SCHOOL, South Street, Litchfield, Litchfield County. 1772, house; 1784, law school.
First proprietary law school in the United States; it stands beside its founder's house. Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun were among the graduates. December 21, 1965.

REMINGTON, FREDERICK, HOUSE, Ridgefield, Fairfield County. 1909.
Remington realistically documented the life of the post-Civil War West in his art work. Fieldstone and shingle two-story house was his design. December 21, 1965.

ROGERS, JOHN, STUDIO, 10 Cherry Street, New Canaan, Fairfield County. 1877.
Rogers, an American sculptor of the 19th century, became famous for his "Rogers' groups," depicting literary and Civil War themes. December 21, 1965.

STANLEY-WHITMAN HOUSE, 37 High Street, Farmington, Hartford County. c. 1660.
Representative of those few surviving frame houses built in 17th-century New England. October 9, 1960.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE (GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL HOUSE), The Common, Lebanon, New London County. c. 1735.
Trumbull was commissioned in 1817 to paint four Revolutionary War scenes for the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. December 21, 1965.

TWAIN, MARK, HOME, 351 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Hartford County. 1874, Edward T. Potter and Alfred H. Thorp.
The bulk of Twain's literary work was written here, including Tom Sawyer. *Porch of the house resembles the deck of a Mississippi River steamboat. December 29, 1962.*

WEBB, JOSEPH, HOUSE, 211 Main Street, Wethersfield, Hartford County. 1752.
In the spring of 1781, General George Washington and the Count de Rochambeau met here to plan a joint offensive against the English. January 20, 1961.

WEBSTER, NOAH, BIRTHPLACE, 227 S. Main Street, West Hartford, Hartford County. c. 1676.
The famous lexicographer was born here in 1758. Most noted for American Dictionary of the English Language *(1828). December 29, 1962.*

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, HOUSE, intersection of Conn. 207 and Conn. 87, Lebanon, New London County. 18th century.
Williams was a Delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, HOUSE, South Street, Litchfield, Litchfield County. 1753.
Wolcott was a State senator, a Delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Connecticut. November 11, 1971.

Delaware

ASPENDALE, 1 mile west of Kenton on Del. 300, Kent County. 1771–1773.
A two-story Georgian brick dwelling with a gable roof and two sets of twin end chimneys. A frame wing may predate the main brick portion of the house. April 15, 1970.

BROOM, JACOB, HOUSE, Montchanin, New Castle County. 18th century.
Broom was a signer of the Constitution, served in the Delaware Legislature, and in 1786 attended the Annapolis Convention. December 2, 1974.

CORBIT-SHARP HOUSE, southwest corner of Main and 2nd Streets, Odessa, New Castle County. 1772–1774.
This house marks the height of the late Georgian style in Delaware's domestic architecture. December 24, 1967.

DICKINSON, JOHN, HOUSE, 5 miles southeast of Dover and 0.3 miles east of U.S. 113 on Kitts Hummock Road, Kent County. 1740.
Dickinson served in the Delaware and Pennsylvania legisla-

tures, was a member of the Stamp Act Congress, the First and Second Continental Congresses, and the 1787 Constitutional Convention. January 20, 1961.

ELEUTHERIAN MILLS, north of Wilmington on Del. 141 at Brandywine Creek Bridge, New Castle County. 1802.
Site of the powder works that revolutionized powder manufacturing and became the E. I. DuPont industry. Includes DuPont's residence, offices, and mills. November 13, 1966.

FORT CHRISTINA, E. 7th Street and the Christina River, Fort Christina State Park, Wilmington, New Castle County. 1638.
First Swedish expedition to Delaware landed here. The Fort became the nucleus of the Swedish settlement on the river. November 5, 1961.

HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES) CHURCH, 7th and Church Streets, Wilmington, New Castle County. 1698.
Oldest surviving church of a Delaware Valley Swedish congregation, built on the site of the Fort Christina settlement's first burial ground. November 5, 1961.

LOMBARDY HALL, Concord Pike, Wilmington, New Castle County. c. 1682.
Home of Gunning Bedford, Jr., delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress, the Annapolis Convention, and the Constitutional Convention of 1787. December 2, 1974.

NEW CASTLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, bordered by Harmony Street, The Strand, Third and Delaware Streets, New Castle, New Castle County. 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
Founded by Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 as the seat of the New Netherlands government. Served as the Colonial capital of Delaware until 1766. December 24, 1967.

OLD COURTHOUSE, Delaware Street, between 2nd and 3rd Streets, New Castle, New Castle County. 18th century.
Assembly of the Three Lower Counties (Delaware) met here in 1689. Later housed the first State legislature. November 28, 1972.

STONUM, 9th and Washington Streets, New Castle, New Castle County. 18th century.
Country home of George Read, whose support led Delaware to become the first State to ratify the Constitution. November 7, 1973.

District of Columbia

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, 1530 P Street NW, Washington. 1910, Carrere and Hastings.

Built with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie, the Institution operates the Mount Wilson Observatory and conducts research in the physical and biological sciences. June 23, 1965.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BUILDING, 901 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington. 20th century.
Served as the international headquarters of the A. F. of L. from 1916 to 1956. May 30, 1974.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 734 Jackson Place N.W., Washington.
Victorian townhouse used as headquarters by the oldest organization in America dedicated solely to promoting international peace. Founded in the 1820's. May 30, 1974.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 6825 16th Street N.W., Washington.
Established for the purpose of minimizing the physical impairment from wounds through study of surgical and medical specimens. January 12, 1965.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 900 Jefferson Drive S.W., Washington. 1879.
Example of 19th-century "exposition" type architecture, characterized by a dramatic exterior, inexpensive construction, and a large enclosed area. Built to house the foreign exhibits sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. November 11, 1971.

ASHBURTON HOUSE (ST. JOHN'S CHURCH PARISH HOUSE), 1525 H Street N.W., Washington. 19th century.
Scene of Webster-Ashburton Treaty negotiations of 1842 resolving the dispute with Great Britain over the Canadian border. November 7, 1973.

BLAIR HOUSE, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington. 1824–1827.
Now the Government's Official Guest Residence, Blair House is significant for the great number of dignitaries who have resided or been received there. October 29, 1937.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, 700 Jackson Place N.W., Washington.
National headquarters (1910–1948) of the organization which Andrew Carnegie endowed with ten million dollars to "hasten the abolition of war." May 30, 1974.

CHAPEL HALL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, Florida Avenue and 7th Street N.E., Washington. 1870 Olmsted, Withers, and Vaux.
A large Gothic Revival structure, part of the only institution of higher learning devoted specifically to the education of the deaf. December 21, 1965.

CITY HALL (DISTRICT COURTHOUSE), 4th and E Streets N.W., Washington. 1820–1849, George Hadfield.
Trials of national interest were held here, including that of John Surratt, Lincoln conspirator. One of the earliest Federal buildings erected in the city. December 19, 1960.

DECATUR HOUSE, 748 Jackson Place N.W., Washington. 1818–1819, Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Designed by one of America's first professional architects for Commodore Stephen Decatur, suppressor of the Barbary pirates. Later occupants included Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, and Judah P. Benjamin. December 19, 1960.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, between 7th and 8th Streets N.W., Washington. Built in two stages from 1839 to 1866, Robert Mills and Thomas U. Walter.
This beautifully scaled and finely detailed building is a tour de force of restrained neo-classical design. November 11, 1971.

GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Washington. 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
The center of the social and diplomatic life of the District of Columbia early in the 19th century. Most of the surviving buildings postdate 1800. May 28, 1967.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL, HOUSE, 2122 1st Street N.W., Washington.
This narrow three-story brick house served as Gomper's residence for 15 years while he was president of the American Federation of Labor. May 30, 1974.

HOWARD, GENERAL OLIVER OTIS, HOUSE, 607 Howard Place, Howard University, Washington. 19th century.
Residence of the Union General and the only one of the four original University buildings still standing. May 30, 1974.

HUGHES, CHARLES EVANS, HOUSE, 2223 R Street N.W., Washington. 1907, George Oakley Totten.
Hughes was a leader in the Progressive movement, the holder of important offices under several Presidents, and a Justice of the Supreme Court. Resided here from 1930 to 1948. November 28, 1972.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, includes those buildings fronting on H Street, Jackson Place, Madison Place, and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
Lafayette Park was designated as the President's Park when Washington became the Capital in 1791. Name was changed in 1824 to honor the visiting Marquis de Lafayette. Houses fronting the Park have been the residences of prominent men, and nearby are the Decatur House, White House, and St. John's Church. August 29, 1970.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1st Street and Independence Avenue S.E., Washington. 1886–1897, Smithmeyer and Pelz.
Established in 1800 primarily to serve the Congress, the Library is now one of the world's largest, with a greatly expanded scope of service. December 21, 1965.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th Street, between C and D Streets N.W., Washington. 1902, Edward Pearse Casey.
Site of the 1921 naval disarmament conference. Now the national headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution. November 28, 1972.

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, P Street, within Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington. 1907, McKim, Mead and White.
Established to serve the Army in an advisory and educational capacity. After 1946 the college was used as an interservice facility. November 28, 1972.

OCTAGON HOUSE, 1799 New York Avenue N.W., Washington. 1800, Dr. William Thorton.
Federal townhouse, built by the architect who designed the U.S. Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814 by President James Madison after the burning of the White House. The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was signed here. December 19, 1960.

OLD NAVAL OBSERVATORY, 23rd and E Streets N.W., Washington. 1844.
The Observatory made important contributions in the fields of oceanography and navigation. January 12, 1965.

OLD PATENT OFFICE, F and G Streets between 7th and 9th Streets N.W., Washington. 1840, William P. Elliot; 1849–1851, Robert Mills; 1851–1867, Edward Clark.
United States Patent Office maintained a library and a display of patent models here. Now houses the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts. January 12, 1965.

PHILADELPHIA (GUNDELO), Smithsonian Institution, Museum of History and Technology, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington.
Only surviving gunboat built and manned by Americans during the Revolutionary War. Used in a battle on Lake Champlain in 1776. January 20, 1961.

RED CROSS (AMERICAN NATIONAL) HEADQUARTERS, 17th and D Streets N.W., Washington. 1915–1917, Trowbridge and Livingston.
Houses the administration of the Nation's official relief organization. Accepted in the United States about 1884, due largely to the efforts of Clara Barton. June 23, 1965.

RENWICK GALLERY, northeast corner, 17th Street and

Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington. 1859–1860, James Renwick.
One of the earliest French Renaissance structures in the United States. Built for W. W. Corcoran, one of America's first great art patrons, to house his collection. November 11, 1971.

RICHARDS, ZALMON, HOUSE, 1301 Corcoran Street N.W., Washington. Mid-19th century.
Home of the founder and first president of the National Educational Association. Responsible for the passage in 1867 of the bill establishing the Federal Office of Education. December 21, 1965.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 16th and H Streets N.W., Washington. 1816, Benjamin H. Latrobe; 1883, James Renwick.
Early 19th-century Federal architecture, known as the "Church of the Presidents." Pew 54 has traditionally been set aside for the President and his family since Madison's administration. December 19, 1960.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING, Jefferson Drive at 10th Street S.W., Washington. 1855, James Renwick.
Original Smithsonian building, housing the Institution's administrative offices. The complex of buildings has one of the world's largest collections of scientific and historical books and artifacts. January 12, 1965.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY (EXECUTIVE OFFICE) BUILDING, southeast corner, Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street N.W., Washington. 1871–1888.
French Renaissance building constructed for the State, War, and Navy Departments. Elaborate gaslight chandeliers, carved mantels, and spiraling staircases decorate the interior. November 11, 1971.

TUDOR PLACE, 1644 31st Street N.W., Washington. c. 1815, Dr. William Thornton.
For many years one of the centers of Georgetown society. Guests at this early Federal house have included Robert E. Lee and the Marquis de Lafayette. December 19, 1960.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL, Capitol Hill, Washington. 1793–1802, Dr. William Thornton; 1803–1817, Benjamin Henry Latrobe; 1819–1829, Charles Bulfinch; 1836–1851, Robert Mills; 1851–1865, Thomas Ustick Walter.
The Capitol has housed the Legislative Chambers of Congress since 1800, and the Supreme Court sat here from 1800 until 1935. President Washington laid the cornerstone in 1793 and Presidential inaugurations are traditionally held here. December 19, 1960.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington. 1836, Robert Mills; 1851, Thomas U. Walter; 1852, Ammi B. Young; 1862, Isaiah Rogers; 1865, Alfred B. Mullett.

Built in the Greek Revival style, this building was a strong influence on the architecture of the period. November 11, 1971.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME, Rock Creek Church Road N.W., Washington.
Four pre-Civil War structures formed the core of the early Soldiers' Home, established in 1851. First home for disabled or retired Regular Army soldiers who had served in peacetime. November 7, 1973.

VOLTA BUREAU, 1537 35th Street N.W., Washington. 1893.
In 1887 Alexander Graham Bell founded the Volta Bureau as an instrument "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the Deaf." The Bureau merged with the American Association for the Promotion of the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf in 1908. The Volta Bureau continues its work in aiding the deaf. May 31, 1973.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, MacArthur Boulevard, Washington. 1853–1863, Montgomery C. Meigs.
The Aqueduct's 12-mile underground masonry conduit is still in use. Its construction marked the entry of the Army Corps of Engineers into public works projects. November 7, 1973.

WILSON, WOODROW, HOUSE, 2340 S Street N.W., Washington. 1915, Waddy B. Wood.
Wilson spent his last years here as a semi-invalid, weakened by his fight for the League of Nations. Contains memorabilia associated with the lives of the Wilsons. July 19, 1964.

Florida

BETHUNE, MARY MCLEOD, HOME, campus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Volusia County. c. 1920.
Two-story framehouse belonging to the black activist and educator, on the campus of the school she established in 1904. The college has made important contributions to black education in the South. December 2, 1974.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, St. Augustine, St. Johns County. 1797; restored 1887–1888, James Renwick.
St. Augustine Parish, established in 1594, is the oldest in the United States. The Cathedral is largely a restoration of an 18th-century church. April 15, 1970.

DADE BATTLEFIELD, Dade Battlefield Memorial State

Park, Sumter County. 19th century.
Site of Chief Osceola's victory in the Second Seminole War (1835–1842), brought on by President Jackson's Indian removal policy. November 7, 1973.

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE, 18 miles south of Tallahassee on U.S. 319 and Fla. 363, St. Marks, Wakulla County. 1660.
Capture of the Fort by Andrew Jackson in 1818 was instrumental in the American acquisition of Florida in 1819. November 13, 1966.

FORT WALTON MOUND, U.S. 98, Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa County. Late prehistoric.
A type site for the Indian culture present along the northwest Florida coast at the time of De Soto's exploration of Florida. July 19, 1964.

FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR, U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Monroe County. 1844-1846.
The Fort was a strong Union outpost in the South throughout the Civil War and provided a defense for the Key West naval station during the Spanish-American War. May 31, 1973.

GONZALEZ-ALVAREZ HOUSE (OLDEST HOUSE), 14 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, St. Johns County. c. 1723, 1775-1786, 1790.
A "St. Augustine"-style townhouse, adapted to Florida's unique climatic conditions. The original one-story house had coquina (broken coral and shells) walls and floors of tabby (oyster shells mixed with lime). April 15, 1970.

HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, HOUSE, 907 Whitehead Street, Key West, Monroe County. 1931–1940.
Winner of both the Pulitzer and Nobel Prizes for literature, Hemingway lived in this large, two-story Spanish-style house from 1931 to 1940. November 24, 1968.

LLAMBIAS HOUSE (FERNANDEZ-LLAMBIAS HOUSE), 31 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, St. Johns County. Late 18th century.
An example of a dwelling combining English and Spanish architectural details. April 15, 1970.

OKEECHOBEE BATTLEFIELD, 4 miles southeast of Okeechobee on U.S. 441, Okeechobee County. 1837.
Site of Zachary Taylor's decisive victory, the turning point in the Second Seminole War. July 4, 1961.

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, east of Sebastian in the Indian River, Indian River County. 1903.
First Federal sanctuary for the protection of wildlife, established by President Theodore Roosevelt. A rookery for brown pelicans and other waterfowl. May 23, 1963.

PLAZA FERDINAND VII, Palafox Street between Government and Zaragossa Streets, Pensacola, Escambia County. 1821.
Site of the formal transfer of Florida from Spain to the United States in 1821. Andrew Jackson, as the Governor of the territory, officially proclaimed the establishment of the Florida Territory. October 9, 1960.

SAFETY HARBOR SITE, Philippe Park, 1 mile northeast of Safety Harbor, Pinellas County. Late prehistoric.
Site depicts a late prehistoric and early historic period, representing the Gulf Coast Timucua Indian culture at the time of European contact. July 19, 1964.

ST. AUGUSTINE TOWN PLAN HISTORIC DISTRICT, roughly bounded on north by Castillo de San Marcos; on the south by St. Francis Barracks; on the west by Cordova Street, and including the Alcazar Hotel; and on the east by the Matanzas River, St. Augustine, St. Johns County. 16th-19th centuries.
Oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the continental United States, founded as a Spanish military base in 1565. Laid out around a central plaza, the present streets are all in the original town plan. April 15, 1970.

SAN LUIS DE APALACHE, 2 miles west of Tallahassee on U.S. 90, Leon County. 1633, 1663.
Administrative center for the Spanish Province of Apalache. Abandoned when Great Britain began the destruction of the Spanish Florida missions in 1702. October 9, 1960.

Georgia

BELLEVUE (BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL HOUSE), 204 Ben Hill Street, La Grange, Troup County. 1853-1855.
Georgia statesman's home. The interior features immense hallways and noteworthy plaster cornices. November 7, 1973.

CALHOUN MINE, Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, 1828.
Associated with the discovery of gold in Georgia and the subsequent gold rush, which drove the Cherokees from their land. February 17, 1974.

CARMICHAEL HOUSE, 1183 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Bibb County. Late 1840's.
A combination of Classical and Victorian design. Interior features a spiral staircase in a central tower. November 7, 1973.

CHIEFTAINS (MAJOR RIDGE HOUSE), 80 Chatillon Road, Rome, Floyd County. c. 1792, c. 1837.
The original hand-hewn log cabin built by Major Ridge, a Cherokee chief, is incorporated into the present larger

house. Ridge operated a ferry and trading post and was the speaker of the Cherokee National Council. November 7, 1973.

COLLEGE HILL (WALTON-HARPER HOUSE), 2216 Wrightsboro Road, Augusta vicinity, Richmond County. 1795.
Home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Also served as Georgia's Governor, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and U.S. Senator. November 11, 1971.

COMMANDANT'S HOUSE (PRESIDENT'S HOME, AUGUSTA COLLEGE), 2500 Walton Way, Augusta, Richmond County. 19th–20th centuries.
Stephen Vincent Benet, known for his poetry and short stories, began his writing career in this two-story Federal-style house after moving here in 1911. November 11, 1971.

ETOWAH MOUNDS, 3 miles south of Cartersville on Ga. 61, Bartow County. c. 1350.
Important as an expression of the eastern expansion of Mississippian culture, the site is one of three prehistoric southern culture centers in the East. July 19, 1964.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 120 South Clark Street, Milledgeville, Baldwin County. 1840's.
The mansion has round, square, rectangular, and octagonal rooms. Milledgeville was the State capital from 1804 to 1868. November 7, 1973.

HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER, HOUSE, 1050 Gordon Street S.W., Atlanta, Fulton County. 1881–1908.
Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" tales, lived here from 1881 until his death in 1908. The house contains many original furnishings. December 19, 1962.

HAY HOUSE, 934 Georgia Avenue, Macon, Bibb County. 1855–1860, James B. Ayres.
Italian Renaissance villa, a striking contrast to Georgia's neo-classical antebellum mansions. Interior features include curved marble stairs and a 50-foot ballroom. November 7, 1973.

KOLOMOKI MOUNDS, 8 miles north of Blakely on U.S. 27, Kolomoki Mounds State Park, Early County. c. 1400–1600.
Excavations have revealed details of burial practices at this type site for the Kolomoki culture. Contains the largest mound group in the Gulf Coast area. July 19, 1964.

LAPHAM-PATTERSON HOUSE, 626 North Dawson Street, Thomasville, Thomas County. 1880's.
Three-story Victorian mansion, built as a resort home by a Chicago businessman. Includes such innovations as stained glass and sliding doors. November 7, 1973.

LOW, JULIETTE GORDON, BIRTHPLACE, 10 Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Chatham County. 1818–1821, William Jay.
Low established the Girl Scout movement in this country, holding the first meeting in her carriage house. Became the first president of the Girl Scouts after its incorporation in 1915. June 23, 1965.

NEW ECHOTA, Gordon, Calhoun County. 1825.
First "national" capital of the Cherokees, established in 1825. Contains first Cherokee newspaper shop. November 7, 1973.

OCTAGON HOUSE, 527 1st Avenue, Columbus, Muscogee County. 1829–1830, 1863.
Inspired by a building fad which developed following publication of a book on octagon design. November 7, 1973.

ROSS, JOHN, HOUSE, Lake Avenue and Spring Streets, Rossville.
Two-story square-timbered log house, home of the Cherokees' most prominent chief and the hero of the 1812 Creek War. November 7, 1973.

ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND, 10 miles off the Georgia coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound, South Newport vicinity, Liberty County. 16th–20th centuries.
Important Spanish mission center from 1566 to 1684. Button Gwinnett, Delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, purchased the island in 1765 and lived here. December 16, 1969.

SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by E. Broad, Gwinnett, W. Broad Streets and the Savannah River, Savannah, Chatham County. 1732.
The district retains much of James Oglethorpe's original city plan and includes many buildings of architectural merit. November 13, 1966.

SCARBROUGH, WILLIAM, HOUSE, 41 W. Broad Street, Savannah, Chatham County. 1818–1819, William Jay; c. 1835–1845 (remodeled); 1969 (restored).
Site of a reception for President Monroe in 1819. Built for a prosperous merchant in the English Regency style. November 7, 1973.

STALLINGS ISLAND, 8 miles northwest of Augusta in the Savannah River, Columbia County. Prior to 1700 B.C.
One of the most important shell mound sites in the Southeast, giving information on Indians who lived here prior to the pottery-makers. January 20, 1961.

STATE CAPITOL, Capitol Square, Atlanta, Fulton County. 1889, Edbrooke and Burnham.

This monumental domed and columned structure expressed the new nationalism of the city after the Civil War. November 7, 1973.

STONE HALL (FAIRCHILD HALL), ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Fulton County. 1882.
Stone Hall is most closely associated with the history of the University, founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association to provide education for freed Negroes. Noted writer B. DuBois taught here. December 2, 1974.

TOOMBS, ROBERT, HOUSE, E. Robert Toombs Avenue, Washington, Wilkes County. 1797, c. 1835, c. 1840, c. 1870.
Toombs served in the U.S. Congress and became Secretary of State for the Confederacy and a general in the Confederate Army. House added to by original owners and also Toombs. November 7, 1973.

TRAVELER'S REST, 6 miles east of Toccoa on U.S. 123, Stephens County. 1764.
Erected by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. Example of an early tavern and inn in a rural frontier setting. January 29, 1964.

TUPPER-BARNETT HOUSE, 101 W. Robert Toombs Avenue, Washington, Wilkes County. c. 1832–1860.
An example of the early 19th-century trend to convert Federal period homes into neo-classical mansions by adding colonnades. November 7, 1973.

Hawaii

COOK LANDING SITE, 2 miles southwest of Hawaii 50, Waimea, Island of Kauai, Kauai County. 1778.
Captain James Cook, English explorer, was the first European to land on the Islands. December 29, 1962.

HOKUKANO-UALAPUE COMPLEX, along Hawaii 45, Ualapue vicinity, Island of Molokai, Maui County. Date unknown.
Complex includes six temples and two fishponds, forming an important archeological exhibit. December 29, 1962.

HONOKOHAU SETTLEMENT, Honokohau Bay, just north of Kailua-Kona, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County. Prehistoric–1920.
Site includes ancient house sites, temples, fishponds, a toboggan slide, tombs, and scattered petroglyphs. December 29, 1962.

HUILUA FISHPOND, on Kahana Bay, 13 miles north of Kaneohe on Hawaii 83 adjacent to Kahana Bay State Park,

Island of Oahu, Honolulu County. Date unknown.
One of the last surviving ponds on the Island, built by the Menehunes for hatching and keeping fish. December 29, 1962.

IOLANI PALACE, 364 S. King Street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Honolulu County. 1879-1882.
Residence of the last two rulers of the Hawaiian Kingdom and scene of the transfer of sovereignty to the United States in 1898. Seat of government for the State of Hawaii. December 29, 1962.

KAMAKAHONU, On the northwest edge of Kailua Bay, north and west of Kailua wharf, Kailua-Kona, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County. 1812.
Residential compound of King Kamehameha who with his son paved the way for the influential role played by American Protestant missionaries after 1820. December 29, 1962.

KAUNOLU VILLAGE SITE, on Kaunolu Bay, on the southwest cape of the Island of Lanai, Lanai city vicinity, Maui County. Date unknown.
Well-preserved ruins of a once-vigorous fishing community, deserted in 1880. Nearly all phases of Hawaiian culture are represented here. December 29, 1962.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH AND MISSION HOUSES, 957 Punchbowl Street; 553 S. King Street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Honolulu County. 1839-1842, Hitham Bingham.
Symbolizes the work of the Protestant missionaries in revolutionizing Hawaiian culture and religion. Church is typical New England style neo-classical design. December 29, 1962.

KEAUHOU HOLUA SLIDE, east of Hawaii 18, Keauhou, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County. Date unknown.
Largest and best-preserved holua (toboggan) slide, used in an extremely dangerous pastime restricted to chiefs. Served as the "Olympic Games" holua. December 29, 1962.

LAHAINA HISTORIC DISTRICT, west side of Maui on Hawaii 30, Lahaina, Island of Maui, Maui County. Mid-19th century.
Former capital of Maui, center of missionary activities. Preserves the atmosphere of a mid-19th century Hawaiian seaport. December 29, 1962.

LOALOA HEIAU, southeast coast of Maui on Hawaii 31, about 0.25 mile north of Kaupo, Island of Maui, Maui County. 16th century.
A large platform heiau (temple) site, once the center of a culture complex around Kaupo. December 29, 1962.

MAUNA KEA ADZ QUARRY, 25 miles northwest of Hilo via mountain trail, Hilo vicinity, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County. Prehistoric.

Largest primitive quarry in the world, used by prehistoric Hawaiians to obtain basalt for stone implements. December 29, 1962.

MOOKINI HEIAU, northern tip of Hawaii, 1 mile west of Upolu Point Airport, Hawi vicinity, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County. 1000.
Sacrificial temple with an open stone-paved court. Measures 250 by 130 feet and is enclosed by 20-foot walls. December 29, 1962.

OLD SUGAR MILL OF KOLOA, Koloa, Island of Kauai, Kauai County. 1841-1842.
Mill was part of the first commercially successful sugar plantation in the Islands, started by a group of New Englanders in 1835. December 29, 1962.

PIILANIHALE HEIAU, 4 miles north of Hana, at the mouth of Honomaele Gulch near Kalahu Point, Island of Maui, Maui County. 16th century.
Largest temple in the Islands. Believed to have been built by Piilani, a Maui ruling chief. January 29, 1964.

PUU O MAHUKA HEIAU, 4 miles northeast of Haleiwa on Hawaii 83, overlooking Waimea Bay, Island of Oahu, Honolulu County. Date unknown.
Oahu's greatest priests came from this district. The low-walled court, platform-type temple is the largest on Oahu. December 29, 1962.

RUSSIAN FORT, on Hawaii 50, 200 yards southwest of the bridge over the Waimea River, Island of Kauai, Kauai County. 1816-1817.
Ruins of the Fort commemorate the period of international rivalry for influence in the Islands. Russian and Aleutian settlers expelled in 1817. December 29, 1962.

SOUTH POINT COMPLEX, South Cape, southern tip of Hawaii, Kau District, Naalehu vicinity, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii County.
These sites provide the longest and most complete record of human occupation, 124 A.D. to the present, on the Islands. December 29, 1962.

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, 3 miles south of Pearl City on Hawaii 73, Island of Oahu, Honolulu County. 1911.
The Base has been important to American naval power in the Pacific. Pearl Harbor attack by Japan in 1941 precipitated the United States into World War II. January 29, 1964.

WAILUA COMPLEX OF HEIAUS, east coast of Kauai at the mouth of the Wailua River, Lihue District, Wailua vicinity, Island of Kauai, Kauai County. Prehistoric.
Consists of a city of refuge, temples, royal birthstones, and

a sacrificial rock. An important archeological complex, covering a long period in Hawaiian prehistory. December 29, 1962.

Idaho

ASSAY OFFICE, 210 Main Street, Boise, Ada County. 1870–1871, Alfred B. Mullett.
Symbolizes the importance of mining in the development of the Pacific Northwest. One of the most significant public buildings remaining from Idaho's Territorial days. May 30, 1961.

CATALDO MISSION, off U.S. 10, Cataldo, Kootenai County. 1848–1853.
Oldest building in Idaho. Used by Jesuit missionaries from 1846 to 1877, when they were converting the Indians. July 4, 1961.

CITY OF ROCKS, City of Rocks State Park, Almo vicinity, Cassia County. 1842–1875.
One of the natural landmarks of the California Trail, named for its rock formations. Thousands of emigrants camped here, leaving still-visible wagon train tracks. July 19, 1964.

EXPERIMENTAL BREEDER REACTOR NO. 1, National Reactor Testing Station, Arco vicinity, Butte County. 1950.
The reactor produced the first usable amounts of electricity created by nuclear means and achieving a self-sustaining chain reaction. December 21, 1965.

FORT HALL, 11 miles west of town of Fort Hall, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Bannock County. 1834.
Built at the division of the Oregon and California Trails, the Fort was important to fur traders, those migrating overland, and the gold miners. January 20, 1961.

LEMHI PASS, 12 miles east of Tendoy off Idaho 28, Lemhi County. 1805.
The Pass (elevation 8000 feet) was the point where the Lewis and Clark Expedition first cross the Continental Divide. October 9, 1960.

LOLO TRAIL, Clearwater and Idaho Counties, Idaho, and Missoula County, Montana. Extends 155–165 miles in a northeast-southwest direction. The eastern terminus is the confluence of Lolo Creek with the Bitterroot River near the village of Lolo, Montana; the western terminus is Weippe Prairie, in Idaho.
Lolo Trail is the 150–165 miles of the Nez Perce Indian Buffalo Trail that was followed by Lewis and Clark in their 1805 and 1806 crossings of the Bitterroot Mountains. October 9, 1960.

WEIPPE PRAIRIE, south of Weippe and Idaho 11, Clearwater County. 1805.
Site of the first encounter of members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Nez Perce Indians. A friendly relationship was established which continued for over 70 years. May 23, 1966.

Illinois

CAHOKIA MOUNDS, 7850 Collinsville Road, Cahokia Mounds State Park, Collinsville vicinity, St. Clair County. 600–1400.
Largest prehistoric Indian site in the United States and the fountainhead of Mississippian culture. July 19, 1964.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY, off Ill. 3, Cahokia, St. Clair County. 1786–1799.
Catholic priests founded a mission here in 1699. Present structure, typical of French Colonial upright log construction, served as a parish church until 1891. April 15, 1970.

COONLEY, AVERY, HOUSE, 300 Scottswood Road and 281 Bloomingbank Road, Riverside, Cook County. 1907–1909, Frank Lloyd Wright.
A U-shaped, two-story residence in which Wright included such innovations as flowing interior spaces, a raised basement, and low-pitched overhanging roofs. December 30, 1970.

DEERE, JOHN, HOME AND SHOP, R.R. #3, Grand Detour, Dixon Ogle County. 1836.
Deere invented and manufactured a steel plow that made possible intensive cultivation of vast areas of rich land in the Old Northwest.

EADS BRIDGE, spanning the Mississippi River from East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri. 1874, James B. Eads.
First American bridge for which steel was employed in the principal members. Arches were erected by the innovative cantilever method. January 29, 1964.

FORT DE CHARTRES, terminus of Ill. 155 west of Prairie du Rocher, Fort Chartres State Park, Randolph County. 1753–1758.
Destroyed by the British in 1772, the Fort was the center of French civil and military government in the Illinois area in the 18th century. October 9, 1960.

GRANT, ULYSSES S., HOME, 511 Bouthillier Street, Galena, Jo Daviess County. 1857.
Galena's residents presented this house to the victorious Union commander. Grant lived here until he became Secretary of War in 1867 and returned after his term as President. December 19, 1960.

HULL HOUSE, 800 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1856.
Jane Addams moved into Hull House in 1889, working here to provide a wide variety of social services to Chicago's poor. Settlement house program gained international recognition. June 23, 1965.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL (LOCKS AND TOWPATH), 7 miles southwest of Joliet on U.S. 6, Channahon State Park, Will County. 1848.
Linking Chicago to the Mississippi River, the Canal completed a continuous waterway to New York City and made Chicago a leading grain market and meatpacking center. January 29, 1964.

KINCAID SITE, southeast of Brookport on the Ohio River, Massac and Pope Counties. c. 1200–1300.
One of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois. Probably used as a trade station along the Ohio River. July 19, 1964.

LINCOLN TOMB, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1874.
Final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, his wife, and three of their four sons. December 19, 1960.

LINDSAY, VACHEL, HOUSE, 603 S. 5th Street, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1848.
Lindsay, a Midwestern poet, lived here most of his life. The house contains many of his drawings, writings, and possessions. November 11, 1971.

MENARD, PIERRE, HOUSE, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Ellis Grove vicinity, Randolph County. c. 1802.
Menard was a trader and active in State politics. The stone basement of his French Colonial raised cottage was used to store his trading goods. April 15, 1970.

MODOC ROCKSHELTER, 2 miles north of Modoc, Randolph County. c. 8000 B.C. to 1500 A.D.
Contains stratified deposits giving evidence of four periods of Archaic Indian occupation and one later period of prehistoric Indian life. January 20, 1961.

MORROW PLOTS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Gregory Drive at Matthews Avenue, Urbana, Champaign County. 1876.
Site of the first soil experiment plots established by a college in the United States. Provides data on the effects of crop rotation and fertilization. May 23, 1968.

NAUVOO HISTORIC DISTRICT, Nauvoo, Hancock County. c. 1840.
A Mormon settlement flourished here until 1845, when the hostility of State authorities forced the community to

move westward to Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young. A number of Mormon buildings from the period remain. January 20, 1961.

OLD KASKASKIA VILLAGE, 4 miles west of Ottawa on U.S. 6, La Salle County. 17th century.
Best-documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley. First recorded in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette. July 19, 1964.

OLD MAIN, KNOX COLLEGE, Knox College campus, Galesburg, Knox County. 1856–1857, Charles Ulricson.
Scene in 1858 of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which brought Lincoln national prominence. July 4, 1961.

OLD STATE CAPITOL, bounded by 5th, 6th, Adams, and Washington Streets, Springfield, Sangamon County. 1837, John F. Rague.
Lincoln was a member of the legislature which met here from 1840-1841. Made his noted "House Divided" speech here in 1858, while accepting the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate. July 4, 1961.

PULLMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by 103rd Street, railroad tracks, 115th Street, and Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1880.
Pullman, industrialist and inventor of the sleeping car, built a self-contained company town here. By 1890 it was occupied by 12,000 people, living in brick rowhouses. Hundreds of original dwellings remain. December 30, 1970.

RIVERSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by 26th Street, Harlem Avenue, Ogden Avenue, the Des Plaines River, and Forbes Road, on the west, Riverside, Cook County. 1869, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.
Designed by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Riverside was the first planned model community in the Nation, arranged so that open spaces and parkland would be part of urban living. August 29, 1970.

ROBIE, FREDERICK C., HOUSE, 5757 S. Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. 1907–1909, Frank Lloyd Wright.
The Robie House has won international acclaim as a monumental achievement in modern architecture. Designed by Wright in his Prairie style, utilizing an open plan. November 27, 1963.

ROOM 405, GEORGE HERBERT JONES LABORATORY, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, S. Ellis Avenue between E. 57th and 58th Streets, Chicago, Cook County. 1942.
Man-made element plutonium was isolated here. First synthetically produced isotope of any element seen by man. May 28, 1967.

SITE OF FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING NUCLEAR REACTION, S. Ellis Avenue between E. 56th and 57th Streets, Chicago, Cook County. 1942.
Under the control of physicist Enrico Fermi the world's first nuclear chain reactor was activated here, continuing to operate for 28 minutes. February 18, 1965.

STARVED ROCK, 6 miles from Ottawa on Ill. 71, Starved Rock State Park, La Salle County.
First major center of French influence in the Illinois country. Fort St. Louis, built here in 1683, was abandoned in 1691 because of Indian hostility. October 9, 1960.

TAFT, LORADO, MIDWAY STUDIOS, 6016 S. Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Cook County. Early 20th century.
Taft was a sculptor of realistic works of monumental scale and an art teacher and author. His studios are now part of the University of Chicago. December 21, 1965.

UNITY TEMPLE, 875 Lake Street, Oak Park, Cook County. 1906, Frank Lloyd Wright.
Wright designed the Temple with a rooftop skylight, rather than a steeple. Constructed of poured concrete with stark and unornamented interior walls. December 30, 1970.

WAYSIDE, THE (HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD HOME), 830 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Cook County. 1878.
A critic of America's industrial monopoly during the 1880's, Lloyd wrote for the "Chicago Tribune" and was the author of Wealth Against Commonwealth," *published in 1894. November 13, 1966.*

WELLS-BARNETT, IDA B., HOUSE, 3624 South Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Cook County. c. 1889-1890.
An 1890's civil rights advocate and a crusader for the rights of black women, Ida Wells-Barnett carried on her crusades in the pages of her newspaper, the "Memphis Free Speech." May 30, 1974.

WILLARD, FRANCES, HOUSE, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Cook County. 1865.
Willard made the temperance movement nationally significant and became president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1879. Her house is now the headquarters of that organization. June 23, 1965.

Indiana

ANGEL MOUNDS, 8 miles southeast of Evansville, Angel Mounds State Memorial, Vanderburgh County. 1400-1600.
Covering a 100-acre area, the site is the northeasternmost extension of the Mississippian culture, which flourished in the period A.D. 1000-1600. January 29, 1964.

COFFIN, LEVI, HOUSE, 115 N. Main Street, Fountain City, Wayne County, 1827.
Called the "president" of the Underground Railroad for runaway slaves, Coffin moved to Indiana in 1826, began a business, and opened his house as a depot for slaves. He worked to assist the freedmen after emancipation in 1863. June 23, 1965.

DEBS, EUGENE V., HOME, 451 N. 8th Street, Terre Haute, Vigo County. 1885.
Debs was the founder of industrial unionism in the United States and the Socialist Party's Presidential candidate in the Presidential elections, 1900–1920 except for 1916. November 13, 1966.

GROUSELAND (WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, HOME), 3 W. Scott Street, Vincennes, Knox County. 1803–1804.
Harrison, President of the United States for only a month in 1841, lived here as Territorial Govenor of Indiana, from 1804–1812. A strong advocate of white settlement on Indian lands, he met the Indian leader Tecumseh here. December 19, 1960.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, HOME, 1204 N. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Marion County. 1874–1875.
Harrison, the twenty-third President, accepted the Republican Party's nomination for the Presidency in this house on July 4, 1888. January 29, 1964.

NEW HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Main Street between Granary and Church Streets, New Harmony, Posey County. 1825.
The site of both religiously and secularly inspired utopian communities, founded by the Rappites in 1815 and purchased by Robert Owen in 1825. About 35 of the original 180 Rappite buildings remain. June 23, 1965.

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB, HOUSE, 528 Lockerbie Street, Indianapolis, Marion County. c. 1850.
Riley, the "Hoosier poet," wrote in the American vernacular on homespun subjects. His Victorian residence contains memorabilia of his life and career. December 29, 1962.

TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD, 7 miles northeast of Lafayette on Ind. 225, Tippecanoe vicinity. 1811.
William Henry Harrison's victory here destroyed Chief Tecumseh's plans for a confederation of Indian tribes to block westward expansion. October 9, 1960.

Iowa

AMANA VILLAGES, Middle Amana, northeastern Iowa County. 1855.
Established by the most durable of the 19th-century

utopian societies, the Amana Society, the Villages contain buildings from the 1850's, 1860's, and 1870's. A number of the shops and factories are still in use. June 23, 1965.

BLOOD RUN SITE, south of Sioux Falls at the junction of Blood Run Creek and the Big Sioux River, Lyon County. c. 1700–1750.
Contains the remains of an Indian village and numerous conical mounds. Occupied about 1700 to 1750, by the Oneota people. August 29, 1970.

DODGE, GRENVILLE M., HOUSE, 605 S. 3rd Street, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County. 1869.
Dodge supervised the completion in 1869 of the Union Pacific, the Nation's first transcontinental railroad. His Victorian mansion was considered one of the finest residences in Iowa at the time. November 5, 1961.

FARM HOUSE, THE (KNAPP-WILSON HOUSE), Iowa State University campus, Ames, Story County. 1861.
Served as a residence for Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture from 1897–1913. July 19, 1964.

FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL, Des Moines, Polk County. 1917.
Used as the first black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained here were assembled in France as the Ninety-Second Division. May 30, 1974.

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (WITTROCK AREA), 3 miles east of Sutherland, O'Brien County. 1000–1500.
A small Mill Creek Indian culture village, unique because it has been little disturbed since its occupation. July 19, 1964.

PHIPPS SITE, 3 miles north of Cherokee, Cherokee County. c. 1000.
Type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture. Represents late Woodland-Mississippian people who were developing Plains agricultural patterns. July 19, 1964.

SERGEANT FLOYD MONUMENT, Glenn Avenue and Lewis Road, Sioux City, Woodbury County. 1804.
A 100-foot obelisk marks the gravesite of the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to lose his life. June 30, 1960.

TOOLESBORO MOUND GROUP, north of Toolesboro, Louisa County. Date unknown.
Best-preserved Hopewell site in Iowa, representing an extension of the "classic" Hopewellian mortuary practices of the Illinois River Valley. May 23, 1966.

Kansas

COUNCIL GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Council Grove, Morris County. 1858.
Important way-point on the Santa Fe Trail. Named on the occasion of a treaty negotiation with the Osage Indians in 1825. May 23, 1963.

EL CUARTELEJO, 12 miles north of Scott City, Scott County State Park, Scott County.
Pueblo ruin attributed to a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest because of friction with the Spanish. July 19, 1964.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County. 1827.
Established to protect caravans on the Santa Fe Trail, the Fort played a major role in several wars and became the temporary capitol of the new Territory of Kansas in 1854. December 19, 1960.

FORT SCOTT, Fort Scott, Bourbon County, 1842.
Built to preserve peace among the Indian tribes in the territory. Scene of bloodshed between pro- and anti-slavery factions prior to the Civil War. July 19, 1964.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, Lawrence, Douglas County. 1884.
One of the few surviving non-reservation schools established in the late 19th century and a leading institution of Indian education since 1884. July 4, 1961.

HOLLENBERG (COTTONWOOD) PONY EXPRESS STATION, 1.5 miles east of Hanover on a secondary road, Washington County. 1857.
Only surviving unmoved and unaltered Pony Express station. Served as a relay station for both the Overland Mail and the Pony Express. November 5, 1961.

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION HALL, Elmore Street between Woodson and 3rd Streets, Lecompton, Douglas County.
Meeting place of the second Territorial legislature (1857), which drew up the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. May 30, 1974.

MARAIS DES CYGNES MASSACRE SITE, 5 miles northeast of Trading Post, Linn County. 1858.
Site of mob violence involving pro- and anti-slavery factions in the pre-Civil War struggle for control of the Kansas Territory. May 30, 1974.

MEDICINE LODGE PEACE TREATY SITE, just south and east of Medicine Lodge, Barber County. 1867.

Under the Treaty signed here, Plains Indians were to give up their nomadic lifestyle and relinquish claims to ancestral lands in return for Government economic and educational help. August 4, 1969.

SANTA FE TRAIL REMAINS, 9 miles west of Dodge City on U.S. 50, Ford County. 1820–1850.
Longest continuous stretch of clearly defined Trail rut remains in Kansas. Forms a two-mile arc, 300 to 400 feet wide in places. May 23, 1963.

SHAWNEE MISSION, 53rd Street at Mission Road, Fairway, Johnson County. 1839–1845.
First Territorial legislature met here in 1855, and the Mission was an important Indian school until 1862. May 23, 1968.

TOBIAS-THOMPSON COMPLEX, 4 miles southeast of Geneseo, Rice County. 16th century.
Site of a Wichita Indian village which shows evidence of early contact with Europeans. July 19, 1964.

WAGON BED SPRINGS, 12 miles south of Ulysses on U.S. 270, Grant County. c. 1820–1850.
Served as an oasis on the dry 60-mile stretch of the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts of the Trail are still evident. December 19, 1960.

WHITEFORD (PRICE) SITE, 3 miles east of Salina, Salina County. Prehistoric.
Prehistoric cemetery containing skeletons of the Smoky Hill Indian culture. Provides a record of the early Central Plains Village period in Kansas. July 19, 1964.

Kentucky

ASHLAND (HENRY CLAY HOME), 2 miles southeast of Lexington on Richmond Road, Fayette County. 1806, Benjamin H. Latrobe; 1857, Major Thomas Lewinski.
Residence of a distinguished pre-Civil War political leader and statesman. Served as a U.S. Senator, Speaker of the House, and Secretary of State. December 19, 1960.

BEARD, DANIEL CARTER, BOYHOOD HOME, 322 E. 3rd Street, Covington, Kenton County. c. 1850.
Beard was one of the key figures in the movement that led to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. June 23, 1965.

INDIAN KNOLL, located on Green River about 0.5 miles upstream from Paradise, Ohio County. Before 3,000 B.C.
One of the largest and most fully documented of the Archaic shell heap sites in Eastern U.S. Excavations provided vital information on life of Archaic Indian population. September 23, 1964.

JACOBS HALL, KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, S. 3rd Street, Danville, Boyle County. 1857.
Oldest surviving building on the campus of the first publicly supported institution for the education of the deaf in the United States. December 21, 1965.

LIBERTY HALL, 218 Wilkinson Street, Frankfort, Franklin County. Late 19th century.
The builder, John Brown, served as United States Senator after Kentucky attained statehood. Liberty Hall is patterned after the Federal-style architecture of Philadelphia. November 11, 1971.

LINCOLN HALL, BEREA COLLEGE, Berea, Madison County. 1887.
Berea is significant in the history of black education in that it was the first college established in the United States for the specific purpose of educating blacks and whites together. Lincoln Hall is closely associated with Berea's history. December 2, 1974.

LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY PUMPING STATION, Zorn Avenue, Louisville, Jefferson County. 1858–1860, Theodore R. Scowden.
Done in Classical Revival style, the Station was designed to blend architectural beauty with industrial efficiency. November 11, 1971.

McDOWELL, DR. EPHRAIM, HOUSE, 125-127 S. 2nd Street, Danville, Boyle County. c. 1795.
Recognized as the father of abdominal surgery, Dr. McDowell successfully performed a difficult abdominal operation in 1809 in this house. January 12, 1965.

OLD BANK OF LOUISVILLE, 320 W. Main Street, Louisville, Jefferson County. 1837, Gideon Shryock.
A Greek Revival-style building which achieves a sense of monumentality because of its sloping sides and the architectural treatment of its facade. November 11, 1971.

OLD MORRISON, TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, W. 3rd Street between Upper Street and Broadway, Lexington, Fayette County. 1833, Gideon Shryock.
The college is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning west of the Appalachians. Old Morrison was among the first buildings constructed on the campus. December 21, 1965.

OLD STATE HOUSE, Broadway, bounded by Madison, Clinton and Lewis Streets, Frankfort, Franklin County. 1827–1830, Gideon Shryock.
Simple, two-story, temple-form stone building, the first major work of Gideon Shryock. Represents the introduction of the Greek Revival style into Kentucky. November 11, 1971.

PERRYVILLE BATTLEFIELD, west of Perryville on U.S. 150, Boyle County. 1862.
Site (in October 1862) of the battle which climaxed the major Confederate invasion of Kentucky. December 19, 1960.

SHAKERTOWN AT PLEASANT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, Shakertown and vicinity, Mercer County. 19th century.
Probably the most successful of the 19th-century communal religious settlements. By 1820 some 500 Shakers lived here on 3000 acres of land. The community was not dissolved until 1910. November 11, 1971.

SPRINGFIELD (ZACHARY TAYLOR HOUSE), 5608 Apache Road, Louisville, Jefferson County. c. 1780.
Taylor's home for more than 20 years, in the period prior to his military career and his short term as President of the United States. July 4, 1961.

Louisiana

ACADIAN HOUSE, La. 31, within Longfellow Evangeline State Park, St. Martinville, St. Martin Parish. 1765.
Represents a type of building adapted to local climate and materials, once common to the region. Built of hand-hewn cypress, with walls of adobe and moss. May 30, 1974.

CABILDO, THE, Jackson Square, Chartres and St. Peter Streets, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1795, Gilberto Guillemard.
Originally housed the administrative and legislative council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. Exhibits the strong influence of Spanish architecture in the territory. October 9, 1960.

CABLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, HOUSE, 1313 8th Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1874.
As the voice of the Louisiana Creoles, Cable made major contributions to American regional literature. His work made the term "Creole" better known and understood. December 29, 1962.

COURTHOUSE AND LAWYERS' ROW, Clinton, East Feliciana Parish. Mid-19th century.
Greek Revival Courthouse and five adjacent law office buildings are of harmonious design and have survived intact. May 30, 1974.

DILLARD, JAMES H., HOME, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 19th century.
Dillard played an important role in black education in the 19th century, strengthening vocational and teacher-training programs. Lived here from 1894 to 1913. December 2, 1975.

FORT DE LA BOULAYE, near Phoenix on the Mississippi River, near La. 50, Plaquemines Parish. 1700.
Founded when France claimed possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Hostile Indians forced its abandonment in 1707. October 9, 1960.

FORT JACKSON, 2.5 miles southeast of Triumph on La. 23, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, Plaquemines Parish. 1822.
Failure of the Fort to stop the Union Navy under Admiral Farragut in 1862 caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. Little altered from its original state. December 19, 1960.

FORT JESUP, 7 miles northeast of Many on La. 6, Fort Jesup State Monument, Sabine Parish. 1822.
Most southwesterly military outpost in the United States from its establishment in 1822 until the Mexican War. In March 1845 Texas was offered admission to the Union and General Zachary Taylor's "Army of Observation" was ordered to hold its troops ready to march into Texas. Texas acted favorably, and Taylor was ordered to move by water into Texas. His mission to be defense of Texas unless Mexico should declare war. July 4, 1961.

FORT ST. PHILIP, 2.5 miles southeast of Triumph on La. 23, on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Plaquemines Parish. 1795.
Erected by the French across the river from Fort Jackson, this Fort also surrendered after an attack by Admiral Farragut's force in 1862. December 19, 1960.

GALLIER HALL, 545 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 19th century.
Finest remaining work of architect James Gallier, Jr. Originally designed as headquarters for the city government. May 30, 1974.

GALLIER HOUSE, 1132 Royal Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1857–1860.
James Gallier, Jr., one of New Orleans' most prominent architects, built this house for himself. In typical Louisiana manner almost all the living rooms open to porches, galleries, or balconies. May 30, 1974.

GARDEN DISTRICT, THE, bounded by Carondelet, Josephine, and Magazine Streets, and Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 19th and 20th centuries.
Fashionable residential section since the 1830's, with homes representing all styles of popular architecture from antebellum times to the present. May 30, 1974.

HERMANN-GRIMA HOUSE, 818-820 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. c. 1831.
Illustrates the influence of American building styles upon New Orleans architecture after the Louisiana Purchase. May 30, 1974.

HOMEPLACE PLANTATION HOUSE, La. 18, 0.5 mile south of Hahnville, St. Charles Parish. c. 1801.
Excellent example of a French Colonial, two-story, raised-cottage. Second story walls are cypress timbers filled in with a clay and Spanish moss mixture. April 15, 1970.

JACKSON SQUARE (PLACE D'ARMES), bounded by Decatur, St. Peter, St. Ann, and Chartres Streets, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
Center of the city since the first plan was drawn up in 1720. Here, in 1803, the American flag was raised for the first time over the newly purchased Louisiana Territory. October 9, 1960.

LAFITTE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, 941 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. Late 18th century.
One-story cottage traditionally associated with Jean and Pierre Lafitte, adventurers who posed as blacksmiths while engaging in illegal business ventures. April 15, 1970.

MADAME JOHN'S LEGACY, 632 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1722–1728, 1788 (rebuilt).
A French Colonial, raised-cottage townhouse, once a popular type of city dwelling. April 15, 1970.

MARKSVILLE PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE, Marksville Prehistoric Indian Park, Marksville vicinity, Avovelles Parish. First century A.D.
Type site for the Marksville culture, a southern variant of the Ohio Hopewell. Characterized by extensive burial mounds. July 19, 1964.

MAYOR GIROD HOUSE, 500 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1797, service wing; 1814, main house.
Nicholas Girod, builder of this three-story brick house, was mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815. Ironwork balconies decorate the second floor, and the structure is surmounted by an octagonal cupola. April 15, 1970.

OAK ALLEY PLANTATION, Vacherie, St. James Parish. 1837–1839.
Probably the finest of the few remaining full peripteral plantation houses, with a colonnade of 28 Doric columns. A double row of giant live oak trees forms the 800-foot long oak alley leading to the house. December 2, 1974.

OLD LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL, North Boulevard and St. Philip Street, Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish. 19th century, James Harrison Dakin.
Described as castellated Gothic, the building is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the country. May 30, 1974.

PARLANGE PLANTATION HOUSE, junction of La. 1 and 78, Mix vicinity, Pointe Coupee Parish. c. 1750.
One of the best examples of a French Colonial plantation house of the two-story, raised-cottage type. April 15, 1970.

PONTALBA BUILDINGS, Jackson Square, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1849–1851.
Fine residences and quality shops are combined in structures designed to unify the architectural composition of Jackson Square. May 30, 1974.

PORT HUDSON, Port Hudson, East Feliciana Parish. 1860's.
A Confederate stronghold and the scene of an assault by two Union regiments composed of free blacks and ex-slaves from Louisiana. July 1, 1974.

POVERTY POINT, 12 miles north of Delhi on Bayou Macon, West Carroll Parish. c. 700 B.C.
Largest and most complex ceremonial earthworks of its kind yet found in North America. June 13, 1962.

PRESBYTERE, THE, 713 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. c. 1791–1813, Gilberto Guillemard.
Designed as a companion building to the Cabildo and intended as the parish rectory for St. Louis Cathedral. Constructed during the period of Spanish rule. April 15, 1970.

ST. MARY'S ASSUMPTION CHURCH, 2039 Constance Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1858.
Constructed for German Catholics, the Church's interior and exterior ornamentation make it a striking example of German Baroque architecture. May 30, 1974.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, 724 Camp Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1830's.
Early date of erection, size, and interior decoration make St. Patrick's one of the most noteworthy examples of the Gothic Revival style. May 30, 1974.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANTATION HOUSE, State Route 144, Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish. 1849–1850.
A mixture of architectural styles, dominated by an immense, ornate, hip roof and bracketed cornice. Paintings decorate the wood ceiling and door panels. May 30, 1974.

SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE, East Main Street, New Iberia, Iberia Parish. 1831–1834.
Built for a wealthy planter by master builder James Bedell. Two-story porticoed townhouse, made of locally fired, coral-colored brick. May 30, 1974.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1848–1862.
Located in a busy port, the Customhouse was of major importance. When built, it was considered second only to the United States Capitol in size. December 2, 1974.

URSULINE CONVENT, 1114 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 1748–1752.
An important historic and religious monument. Constructed for nuns whose mission it was to nurse the poor and teach young girls. October 9, 1960.

VIEUX CARRE HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by the Mississippi River, Rampart Street, Canal Street, and Esplanade Avenue, New Orleans, Orleans Parish. 18th and 19th centuries.
Known as the "French Quarter," this 85-block area almost coincides with the original city plan, laid out in 1721. Within the District are a wide variety of architectural styles. December 21, 1965.

YUCCA PLANTATION (MELROSE), La. 119, 0.1 mile east of intersection with La. 493, Melrose, Natchitoches Parish. 18th and 19th centuries.
Established by a former slave who became a wealthy businesswoman. The African House, a unique structure with an umbrella-like roof, may be of direct African derivation. May 30, 1974.

Maine

BLAINE, JAMES G., HOUSE, Capitol and State Streets, Augusta, Kennebec County. c. 1830.
Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives, twice a Senator, and twice Secretary of State. Helped establish the Pan-American Union in 1890. January 29, 1964.

DOW, NEAL, HOUSE, 714 Congress Street, Portland, Cumberland County. 1829.
A leading 19th-century proponent of Prohibition, Dow was a candidate for the Presidency in 1880 on the Prohibition Party ticket. May 30, 1974.

FORT HALIFAX, on U.S. 201 at Winslow, Kennebec County. 1754.
A defensive outpost during the French and Indian War, the Fort contains the oldest surviving example of a log blockhouse, built for protection against Indian raids. November 25, 1968.

FORT KENT, 0.75 mile southwest of Fort Kent City of, Me. 11, Aroostook County. 1839–1843.
Built as a result of the boundary dispute with Canada and abandoned after the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842, which fixed the boundary line. November 7, 1973.

FORT KNOX, on U.S. 1 near Prospect, Waldo County. 1844.
Constructed after settlement of the Maine boundary dispute with Great Britain. Measures 350 feet by 280 feet and contains a magazine, barracks, and other outbuildings. December 30, 1970.

FORT WESTERN, Bowman Street, Augusta, Kennebec County. 1754.

Constructed as a supply depot for the British Army. Supplies were assembled here for General Benedict Arnold's march on Quebec in 1775. November 7, 1973.

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, SUMMER HOME (OVER EDGE), Northeast Harbor, Hancock County. c. 1880.
As the first president of Johns Hopkins University from 1875 to 1901, Gilman made graduate education a recognized university responsibility. December 21, 1965.

GOVERNOR'S HOME (NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS), Togus, Kennebec County. 1866.
Only remaining original building. Home has served America's disabled veterans for more than a century. May 30, 1974.

HAMILTON HOUSE, Vaughn's Lane and Old South Road, South Berwick, York County. 1787–1788.
Colonel Jonathan Hamilton, a merchant, built this 2½-story frame building and occupied it until his death in 1802. December 30, 1970.

HARPSWELL MEETINGHOUSE, Harpswell Center on Me. 123, 9 miles south of Brunswick, Cumberland County. 1757–1759.
Simple, clapboarded, two-story, frame structure, a little-altered example of a small New England Colonial church. Used as a town meeting hall from 1757 to 1844. November 24, 1968.

HOMER, WINSLOW, STUDIO, Winslow Homer Road, Prout's Neck, Scarborough, Cumberland County. c. 1870.
Converted stable at the edge of the ocean, used as a studio by an artist particularly noted for his seascapes, landscapes, and Civil War paintings. December 21, 1965.

LADY PEPPERRELL HOUSE, Me. 103, Kittery Point, York County. c. 1760.
Built by the widow of Sir William Pepperrell, colonial businessman and Commander of American land forces at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. Late Georgian-style house is important in the history of Colonial architecture in New England. October 9, 1960.

McINTIRE GARRISON HOUSE, on Me. 91 about 5 miles west of York, York County. c. 1690 or 1707.
Built with thick, protective walls, the house is representative of the vernacular log architecture widely used in New England in the 17th century as a defense against Indians. November 24, 1968.

McLELLAN-SWEAT MANSION, 111 High Street, Portland, Cumberland County. Early 19th century.
Federal in design, the mansion is highlighted by a semicircular entrance portico with Doric pillars. Interior features an unusual flying staircase. December 30, 1970.

MORSE-LIBBY MANSION, 109 Danforth Street, Portland, Cumberland County. 1859–1863, Henry Austin.
Built as a summer home by a New Orleans businessman. Interior contains Carrara marble fireplaces and rosewood doors. December 30, 1970.

NICKELS-SORTWELL HOUSE, northeast corner of Main and Federal Streets, Wiscasset, Lincoln County. 1807–1808.
A three-story, L-shaped, Federal townhouse. Crowned by a low hip roof, the house has an elaborate facade. December 30, 1970.

OLD YORK GAOL, 4 Lindsay Road, York, York County. c. 1720.
Served as the York County Jail from 1720 until the early 19th century. Exterior of the stone cell portion is built of coursed, dressed rubble. November 24, 1968.

ROBINSON, EDWIN ARLINGTON, HOUSE, 67 Lincoln Avenue, Gardiner, Kennebec County. 19th–20th centuries.
The Pulitzer Prize-winning poet grew up in this two-story white clapboard house and wrote much of his poetry here. November 11, 1971.

SABBATHDAY LAKE SHAKER VILLAGE, Sabbathday Lake, Route 26, New Gloucester, Androscoggin County. 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
Founded in 1783 and the only remaining active Shaker community in the world. A representative collection of Shaker implements and furniture is housed in the buildings. May 30, 1974.

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, HOUSE, 63 Federal Street, Brunswick, Cumberland County. 1804.
Stowe's indictment of slavery, Uncle Tom's Cabin, *was written here in 1851. Her book was widely influential on the anti-slavery movement. December 29, 1962.*

TATE HOUSE, 1270 Westbrook Street, Stroudwater, Cumberland County. 1755.
Built by an agent for the Royal Navy, the house has a symmetrical Georgian facade. Interior features eight fireplaces connected to a central chimney. November 11, 1971.

WADSWORTH-LONGFELLOW HOUSE, 487 Congress Street, Portland, Cumberland County. 1786.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from his birth in 1807 until 1843 and composed several of his best-known poems in this house. December 29, 1962.

WICKYUP (ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD ESTATE), 8 miles northeast of East Sullivan at the south end of Tunk Lake, Hancock County. 1929.
A pioneering aviator and explorer, Byrd planned his three Antarctic expeditions and wrote his last book in this log lodge. August 29, 1970.

Maryland

ACCOKEEK CREEK SITE, opposite Mount Vernon on the Potomac River, west of Piscataway Park, Accokeek vicinity, Prince Georges County. c. 4000 B.C.
Earliest occupation of this site occurred before the use of pottery was known. Principally used during the 14th and 15th centuries. July 19, 1964.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM AND MOUNT CLARE STATION, Pratt and Poppleton Streets, Baltimore City. Mount Clare Station, 1830; passenger car roundhouse, 1884; museum annex, 1891, Ephriam F. Baldwin.
Station inaugurated regular passenger service in the United States in 1830 and the Nation's first telegraph message passed through Mount Clare in 1844. The Roundhouse contains the historical collection. September 15, 1961.

BRICE HOUSE, 42 East Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 1766–1773.
A five-part, brick, Georgian-style dwelling with interiors attributed to William Buckland. Originally owned by James Brice, a leader in colonial Annapolis' affairs. April 15, 1970.

CARROLLTON VIADUCT, Gwynn's Falls near Carroll Park, Baltimore City. 1829, James Lloyd.
First masonry railroad bridge erected in the United States. Originally built to carry the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio. November 11, 1971.

CASSELMAN'S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD, east of Grantsville on U.S. 40, Garrett County. 1813.
The Bridge was part of the earliest Federal highway project, the National Road. At completion, it had the largest stone arch in the United States. January 29, 1964.

CHASE-LLOYD HOUSE, 22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 1769–1774.
One of the earliest three-story Georgian townhouses erected in the British colonies. Much of the interior work was done by William Buckland. April 15, 1970.

CHESTERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded roughly by the Chester River on the southeast, by Cannon Street on the southwest, by Maple Avenue on the northeast, and by Cross Street on the northwest, Chestertown, Kent County. 18th century.
Flourished between 1750 and 1790 as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port on the Eastern Shore. Wealthy merchants and planters constructed the elaborate Georgian brick townhouses found in the district. April 15, 1970.

COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS HISTORIC DISTRICT, district boundaries approximate the city boundaries surveyed in 1695, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 17th and 18th centuries.
Capital of both the Colony and the State, and one of the first planned cities in colonial America. Focal point of government and commerce in mid-18th century. Some 120 18th-century buildings remain in the district. June 23, 1965.

DOUGHOREGAN MANOR, 8 miles west of Ellicott City on Manor Lane, Howard County. c. 1727.
Country home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Member of the Continental Congress. Georgian brick plantation house was enlarged and remodeled in 1830's. November 11, 1971.

ELLICOTT CITY STATION, just south of the Patapsco River Bridge, Ellicott City, Howard County. 1830–1831.
Oldest railroad station in the United States, still in use. Served as the western terminus of the original 13-mile section of track. November 24, 1968.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, 2-12 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore City. 1817–1818, Maximilian Godefroy.
Represents a departure from the late Georgian and early neoclassical styles popular at this period. Church design stresses the interplay of geometric forms. November 11, 1971.

FORT FREDERICK, Fort Frederick State Park, Washington County. 1756.
Southern Colonies' largest 18th-century frontier fort. Sheltered some 700 people during the 1763 Pontiac Uprising. November 7, 1973.

HABRE-DE-VENTURE, Rose Hill Road, near junction with Md. 225 and Md. 6, Port Tobacco, Charles County. 1771.
Built by Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Maryland. A Georgian, five-part, brick and frame structure. November 11, 1971.

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE, Maryland Avenue and King George Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. c. 1774, William Buckland.
One of the most significant Georgian period residences in Annapolis. Arched fanlight doorway, dining room, and ballroom are noted for their carved decorative woodwork. October 9, 1960.

HIS LORDSHIP'S KINDNESS, 3.5 miles west of Rosaryville, Prince Georges County. c. 1735.
Excellent example of a late Georgian, five-part plantation house. Built by the Earl of Shrewsbury as a wedding gift for his niece. April 15, 1970.

HOMEWOOD, N. Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore City. 1801–1803.
Charles Carroll, Jr., son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of a prominent Maryland family, built this sophisticated Federal style house, a five-part composition in brick, with stone trim. November 11, 1971.

KENNEDY FARM (JOHN BROWN'S HEADQUARTERS), Chestnut Grove Road, Samples Manor, Washington County.
Appears substantially as it did when John Brown, abolitionist leader, planned his 1859 raid on the Harpers Ferry arsenal here. November 7, 1973.

LONDON TOWN PUBLIK HOUSE, northeast of Woodland Beach at the end of Londontown Road, Anne Arundel County. c. 1750.
A large, Georgian, brick inn which originally served a major north-south turnpike and the ferry crossing at South River. Used as a county almshouse between 1828 and 1966. April 15, 1970.

MARYLAND STATEHOUSE, State Circle, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. c. 1772.
Treaty of Paris was ratified here by the Continental Congress in 1784 ending the Revolutionary War, George Washington officially resigned his commission as Commander in Chief, and in 1786 the Annapolis Convention met here. December 19, 1960.

MINOR BASILICA OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, 401 Cathedral Street, Baltimore City. 1806–1863, Benjamin Henry Latrobe.
Many alterations were made on the original Latrobe design during construction, most notably the addition of two onion-shaped domes. Cathedral is cruciform in plan and constructed of granite. November 11, 1971.

MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD, south of Monocacy River, east of Int. 270, north of Baker Valley Road, west of Md. 355, Frederick County. 1864.
Confederates under General Jubal Early pushed back Union troops commanded by General Lew Wallace here in July of 1864. Three-day battle gave the Union Army a chance to prepare a defense of Washington, saving it from a Confederate invasion. June 21, 1934.

MONTPELIER, 2.1 miles east of Laurel on Md. 197, Prince Georges County. c. 1745.
Distinguished example of a late Georgian, five-part plantation house, with exceptionally fine interiors. Formal gardens surround the house. April 15, 1970.

MOUNT CLARE, Carroll Park, Baltimore City. c. 1763.
A brick, Georgian, plantation house, the oldest Colonial structure in the city of Baltimore. Served as quarters for Union soldiers during the Civil War. April 15, 1970.

MOUNT VERNON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, Baltimore City. 19th century.
A cross-shaped park containing a monument to George Washington became the focal point of a fashionable residential district, with a number of architecturally distinguished homes. November 11, 1971.

OLD LOCK PUMP HOUSE, CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, U.S. 213, Chesapeake City, Cecil County. 1837.
The Pump House improved the operation of a key section of the Canal. Houses two of the original steam engines and a large scoop wheel. January 12, 1965.

PACA, WILLIAM, HOUSE, 186 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 1765.
Five-part Palladian style residence, home of William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution. November 11, 1971.

PEALE'S BALTIMORE MUSEUM, 225 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore City. 1814.
First building in the United States to be designed and erected exclusively for museum use. Presently houses exhibits covering the history of Baltimore. December 21, 1965.

PHOENIX SHOT TOWER, southeast corner of Fayette and Front Streets, Baltimore City. 1828.
Shot was manufactured by dropping molten lead from this 14-story tower into a vat of cold water. Some one million bags of shot were produced yearly in this way.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, HOUSE, 203 Amity Street, Baltimore City. 19th century.
Poe occupied this house from 1833 to 1835, at a time when his short stories were beginning to attract favorable attention. November 11, 1971.

RESURRECTION MANOR, 4 miles east of Hollywood, St. Marys County. c. 1660.
Small, unrestored 17th-century brick farmhouse, located on one of the earliest manorial grants made in Maryland. April 15, 1970.

ST. MARYS CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by St. Marys River, St. Inigoes Creek, Broome Creek, and Chancellor's Creek, St. Marys County. 1634-1695.
Capital of the Maryland Colony until 1695 and the third permanent English settlement in America. Foundations of some 60 buildings remain for archeological study. August 4, 1969.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY CHAPEL, 600 N. Paca Street, Baltimore City. 1806–1808, Maximilian Godefroy.
First Neo-Gothic church built in the United States. Designed for the Sulpician priests of the Seminary. November 11, 1971.

SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL AND GATE HOUSE, Charles Street Avenue, Towson, Baltimore County. 1862-1891, Calvert Vaux (hospital); 1860, Thomas and James M. Dixon (gatehouse).
A leading private institution for the treatment of the mentally ill. Tudor Revival gatehouse has become a symbol for the hospital. November 11, 1971.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE, 844 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore City. c. 1793.
Flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the British attack in 1814 was made here. Inspired Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner." December 16, 1969.

STEWART, PEGGY, HOUSE, 207 Hanover Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 1764.
Named for the wife of the Annapolis merchant who was forced to burn his own ship after being accused of violating the importation ban on English tea in 1774. November 7, 1973.

THOMAS VIADUCT, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, over the Patapsco River between Relay and Elkridge, Baltimore and Howard Counties. 1835.
One of the oldest of the multiple stone-arched railroad bridges and an early, notable, example of railroad bridge construction. January 28, 1964.

TULIP HILL, 2.5 miles west of Galesville on Owensville Road, Anne Arundel County. 1755–1756; 1787–1790 (wings added).
An early Georgian plantation house, in a five-part composition. Entire house measures 135 feet across and is set on a stone basement. April 15, 1970.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. 1845, Ernest Flagg (Waiting Room, 1876; Guard House, 1881).
Academy has played a significant role in American naval affairs, producing career officers for over a hundred years. Most of the buildings are late French Renaissance in style. Only a few of the older buildings survive. July 4, 1961.

U.S.S. CONSTELLATION, Pier 1, Pratt Street, Baltimore City. 1797.
In commission longer than any other vessel in the Navy, the "Constellation" was the first American ship to engage and defeat an enemy vessel. May 23, 1963.

WEST ST. MARY'S MANOR, about 1 mile east of Drayton on the St. Marys River, St. Marys County. Early 18th century.
A rare example of a small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house. Constructed on the earliest grant of land recorded in Maryland. April 15, 1970.

WHITEHALL, off St. Margaret's Road, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County. c. 1765.
Built by Governor Horatio Sharpe as a country retreat. Exhibits a high level of achievement in Georgian design with notable carved decoration in the main rooms. October 9, 1960.

WYE HOUSE, 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, on Miles Neck Road, Talbot County. 1781–1784, 1799.
Built for Edward Lloyd IV, a wealthy landowner. Nearby is the Orangerie, with a rare example of an 18th-century central heating system. April 15, 1970.

Massachusetts

ADAMS, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE, 133 Franklin Street, Quincy, Norfolk County. 1681.
Adams, first Vice President and second President of the United States, lived here until 1764. Built in the saltbox style, with much of the original fabric remaining. December 19, 1960.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, BIRTHPLACE, 141 Franklin Street, Quincy, Norfolk County. 1663.
Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born here in 1767. The original kitchen served as a law office for his father, John Adams, for several years. December 19, 1960.

AFRICAN MEETING HOUSE, 8 Smith Court, Boston, Suffolk County. 1805.
Brick meeting house, used as the first black church in Boston. Oldest existing black church building in the United States. May 30, 1974.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Worcester County. 1910–1930.
Established in 1812, and the third historical society founded in this country. Important depository for early Americana. November 24, 1968.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, 22 Divinity Avenue, Boston, Suffolk County. c. 1873, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Began as a tree farm for Harvard University. Now a pre-eminent institution for plant research, with some 6,000 species of trees and shrubs. January 12, 1965.

ARROWHEAD (HERMAN MELVILLE HOUSE), Holme

Road, Pittsfield, Berkshire County. 1794.
Melville, a major American literary figure, wrote Moby Dick *while living in this house from 1850 to 1863. December 29, 1962.*

BEACON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Beacon Street on the south, the Charles River Embankment on the west, Pinckney and Revere Streets on the north, and Hancock Street on the east, Boston, Suffolk County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Federal and Greek Revival style buildings, some designed by Charles Bulfinch, make the area architecturally significant. Residence of many distinguished 19th-century figures, including Edwin Booth and Francis Parkman. December 19, 1962.

BELLAMY, EDWARD, HOUSE, 91-93 Church Street, Chicopee Falls, Hampden County. 19th century.
Concerned with social and economic justice, journalist Bellamy wrote Looking Backward *(1888) describing a utopian American society. November 11, 1971.*

BOARDMAN HOUSE, Howard Street, Saugus, Essex County. c. 1680.
Typical of the 17th-century frame dwellings constructed by English colonists. Much of the original framework and interior finishing detail remains. November 5, 1961.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1847.
Largest of the Nation's early proprietary libraries. Part of the libraries of George Washington and John Quincy Adams, as well as early pamphlets of historical value, are owned by the Athenaeum. December 21, 1965.

BOSTON LIGHT, Little Brewster Island, Boston Harbor, Boston, Suffolk County. 1716, 1783 (reconstruction).
Site of the first lighthouse in North America, destroyed by the British in 1776. Reconstructed 89-foot tower is made up of rubble stone, granite, and brick. January 29, 1964.

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, HOME, North Street, Salem, Essex County. Early 19th century.
Bowditch effected great advances in navigation and helped bring European mathematics to America. January 12, 1965.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS, HOUSE, Neck Lane, off Cedar Street, 8 miles southwest of Stage Harbor Road intersection, Chatham, Barnstable County. 20th century.
Brandeis was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1916 by President Wilson. Often stood with Justice Holmes against the court majority. November 28, 1972.

BROOK FARM, 670 Baker Street, West Roxbury, Suffolk County. 1841.
Founded to promote the New England transcendentalists'

ideal of "plain living and high thinking." Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne were associated with the farm. June 23, 1965.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, HOMESTEAD, 2 miles from Cummington on side road, Hampshire County. c. 1799.
Poet and critic Bryant lived here until early manhood and composed some of his best-known poems in this house. December 29, 1962.

BUCKMAN TAVERN, Hancock Street, on the east side of Lexington Green, Lexington, Middlesex County. c. 1690.
Oldest of the Lexington hostelries, named for proprietor John Buckman, a member of the Lexington Company of Minute Men. Served as a gathering place for them when they trained on the Green. January 20, 1961.

CAPEN (PARSON) HOUSE, Howlett Street, Topsfield, Essex County. 1683.
One of the finest surviving English Colonial dwellings in the United States. Gable-roofed, with an oak frame rising two stories, and a clapboard exterior. October 9, 1960.

CHRIST CHURCH, Garden Street, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1759–1761, Peter Harrison.
One of the finest surviving 18th-century religious buildings in the New England colonies. Designed as a typical Anglican church, with focus on the altar. October 9, 1960.

COFFIN, JETHRO, HOUSE, Sunset Hill, Nantucket, Nantucket County. c. 1686.
A 1½-story frame dwelling with a big central chimney and four large fireplaces, the Coffin house is a restored example of a 17th-century New England saltbox house. November 24, 1968.

COLE'S HILL, Carver Street, Plymouth, Plymouth County. 1620.
Burial place of the colonists who died in the first winter of settlement. Nearby is Plymouth Rock, legendary Pilgrim landing site. October 9, 1960.

CUFFE, PAUL, FARM, 1504 Drift Road, Westport, Bristol County. c. 1797.
Cuffe, a self-educated black man who became a prosperous merchant, pioneered in the struggle for minority rights in the 18th and early 19th centuries and was active in the movement for black settlement in Africa. May 30, 1974.

CUSHING, CALEB, HOUSE, 98 High Street, Newburyport, Essex County. 19th century.
Home of the diplomat who negotiated a treaty with China in 1844 which gave the United States major diplomatic and trade privileges. November 7, 1973.

DERBY SUMMERHOUSE, Glen Magna Estate, Ingersoll Street, Danvers, Essex County. 1792–1793.
Formal 18th-century garden house designed in the Federal style, with Adamesque decoration. November 24, 1968.

DICKINSON, EMILY, HOME, 280 Main Street, Amherst, Hampshire County. 1813.
An important poet, Emily Dickinson made this house her home for her entire life (1830–1886), living in partial seclusion and writing poetry. December 29, 1962.

ELMWOOD (JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL HOME), Elmwood Avenue, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1766.
Occupied by Lowell, writer, editor, and Harvard professor, from his birth in 1819 until his death in 1891. December 29, 1962.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, HOME, Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike, Concord, Middlesex County. 1835.
Emerson, poet, essayist, and lecturer, occupied this square frame house from 1835 until his death in 1882. December 29, 1962.

ETHER DOME, MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Fruit Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1818, Charles Bulfinch.
First publicized use of ether as a surgical anesthetic took place here in 1846. January 12, 1965.

FAIRBANKS HOUSE, Eastern Avenue and East Street, Dedham, Norfolk County. c. 1636.
Typical of the "growing house," a type of dwelling which the owner added to as his family increased. One of the oldest frame dwellings in the United States. October 9, 1960.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, LANCASTER, facing the Common, Lancaster, Worcester County. 1816, Charles Bulfinch.
Two-story, rectangular, brick church. Most noteworthy exterior features are the two-stage front tower and the giant portico. December 30, 1970.

FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1795–1796, Charles Bulfinch.
Built for a lawyer and politician, the second-floor drawing room has a low dado, finely detailed cornice, and mantels with Adamesque friezes. December 30, 1970.

FORBES, CAPT. R. B., HOUSE, 215 Adams Street, Milton, Norfolk County. 1833.
Chinese furnishings in this three-story Greek Revival house reflect the Captain's financial success in the 18th-century China trade. November 13, 1966.

FORT WARREN, Georges Island, Boston Harbor, Suffolk County. 1834–1863.
A bastioned star fort with outer walls 8 feet thick. Served as a prison for Confederate leaders during the Civil War. August 29, 1970.

FRENCH, DANIEL CHESTER, HOME AND STUDIO (CHESTERWOOD), 2 miles west of Stockbridge, Berkshire County. 1900–1901, Henry Bacon.
French, a noted sculptor, did the Minute Man statue in Concord and the seated figure of Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. December 21, 1965.

FRUITLANDS, Prospect Hill, Harvard, Worcester County.
A modest farmhouse which served as the home for Bronson Alcott's "New Eden," an experiment in communal living. May 30, 1974.

FULLER, MARGARET, HOUSE, 71 Cherry Street, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1806–1807.
Good example of wooden Federal architecture. Fuller, a 19th-century writer, teacher, and reformer, was born here. May 30, 1974.

GARDNER-PINGREE HOUSE, 128 Essex Street, Salem, Essex County. 1804–1805, Samuel McIntire.
Built for Salem merchant John Gardner. Three-story brick townhouse covered by a hip roof. December 30, 1970.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, HOUSE, 125 Highland Street, Roxbury, Suffolk County. 1864.
Garrison, a dedicated abolitionist, advocated an immediate end to slavery in his writings and lectures. Lived here from 1864–1879. June 23, 1965.

GLOVER, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE, 11 Glover Street, Marblehead, Essex County. 18th century.
From 1762 to 1782 this two-story frame home was occupied by Glover, a brigadier general of the Continental Army, and a well-to-do merchant. November 28, 1972.

GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE, (Pakachoag Hill), 9th fairway, Pakachoag Golf Course, Pakachoag Road, Auburn vicinity. Worcester County. 1926.
Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket here, setting the course for future rocketry developments. November 13, 1966.

GORE PLACE, 52 Gore Street, Waltham, Middlesex County. 1805–1806, Jacques Guillaume Legrand.
Noteworthy example of a five-part Federal house. Elaborately carved interior mantels contrast with simpler woodwork. December 30, 1970.

GOUGH, JOHN B., HOUSE, 215 Main Street, Boylston, Worcester County.

Gough was a famed temperance orator in the 1850's, and himself a reformed drunkard. May 30, 1974.

GRAY, ASA, HOUSE, 88 Garden Street, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1810.
Gray was one of America's greatest botanists. His writings launched the study of plant geography. January 12, 1965.

HAMILTON HALL, 9 Cambridge Street, Salem, Essex County. 1806–1807, Samuel McIntire.
When political differences between Federalists and Republicans split the townspeople, one faction erected this three-story brick building to house their social activities. December 30, 1970.

HANCOCK-CLARKE HOUSE, 35 Hancock Street, Lexington, Middlesex County. 1698 added to 1734.
John Hancock, Revolutionary statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here from 1744 to 1750. July 17, 1971.

HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE, U.S. 20, Hancock Turnpike, 5 miles south of Pittsfield, Berkshire County. 1790–1960.
This community, organized in 1790 and dissolved in 1960, reached its high point early in the 19th century. Eighteen well-preserved buildings remain, including a structure believed to be the first round barn built in the United States. November 24, 1968.

HARDING, CHESTER, HOUSE, 16 Beacon Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1808.
Harding was one of America's notable portrait painters in the four decades before his death in 1866. Occupied this four-story brick residence from 1827–1829. December 21, 1965.

HASTINGS, OLIVER, HOUSE, 101 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1844–1845.
Greek Revival home of a Boston merchant, enlivened by curved bays, cast-iron verandas, and a hip roof. December 30, 1970.

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE, 55 Beacon Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1806, Asher Benjamin.
William H. Prescott did much of his historical writing, notable for accuracy and thoroughness, while he lived in this house. December 29, 1964.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, HOUSE, 868 Hale Street, (Beverly Farms) Beverly, Essex County. 20th century.
A 2½-story Victorian clapboard house, used as a summer home by the Supreme Court Justice. Eloquent minority opinions earned him the title "The Great Dissenter." November 28, 1972.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY AND JULIA WARD, HOUSE, 13 Chestnut Street, Boston, Suffolk County.
In the year that the Howes moved here that Julia Ward Howe wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Both she and her husband were active in abolitionist circles. May 30, 1974.

KENNEDY COMPOUND, Irving and Marchant Avenues, Hyannisport, Barnstable County. 20th century.
Six acres of waterfront property, containing several Kennedy residences. Served as John Kennedy's home base during the 1960 Presidential campaign and was his Summer White House. May 31, 1973.

KING'S CHAPEL, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, Suffolk County. 1749–1754, Peter Harrison.
An excellent example of Georgian church architecture in the American Colonies. In 1785 the chapel became the first Unitarian church in the United States. October 9, 1960.

LEE, JEREMIAH, HOUSE, Washington Street, Marblehead, Essex County. 1768.
Exemplifies the wealth and position of an 18th-century New England merchant. Central stair hall features a richly decorated 8-foot wide staircase. October 9, 1960.

LEXINGTON GREEN, Massachusetts and Hancock Streets, Lexington, Middlesex County. 1775.
On April 19, 1775, a skirmish here between the Minute Men and British forces initiated the Revolutionary War. January 20, 1961.

LIBERTY FARM (FOSTER HOUSE), 116 Mower Street, Worcester, Worcester County.
Abigail Kelly and her husband were active in the anti-slavery and women's suffrage movements. Withheld taxes on Liberty Farm to protest Abigail Kelly's inability to vote. May 30, 1974.

LINCOLN, GENERAL BENJAMIN, HOUSE, 181 North Street, Hingham, Plymouth County. 18th–19th centuries.
Two-story frame dwelling, home of a Major General of the Continental Army. November 28, 1972.

LONG WHARF AND CUSTOMHOUSE BLOCK, foot of State Street, Boston, Suffolk County. Wharf, 1710–1721; Customhouse Block, 1848, Peabody and Stearns.
Commemorates the mercantile history of Boston, one of America's major ports. Original Long Wharf was the city's busiest pier for many years. Customhouse Block, a massive granite structure, was built during Boston's commercial zenith. November 13, 1966.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Fruit Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1818–1823, Charles Bulfinch; 1844–1846, George Perkins.

A rare major example of a large, early 19th-century city hospital. Nearly doubled in size in the 1840's, the original building is used for research. December 30, 1970.

MASSACHUSETTS HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Harvard University Yard, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1718–1720, John Leverett, Benjamin Wadsworth.
Oldest surviving building of America's oldest institution of higher learning, established in 1636. October 9, 1960.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Suffolk County.
Founded in 1791 and the oldest such society in the United States. Collects, preserves, and publishes historical material. December 21, 1965.

MASSACHUSETTS STATEHOUSE, Beacon Hill, Boston, Suffolk County. 1789, Charles Bulfinch.
Center of Massachusetts government since its completion. Significant as a monument of Federal architecture. December 19, 1960.

MEMORIAL HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge and Quincy Streets, Harvard University campus, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1870–1878, William Robert Ware and Henry Van Brunt.
Built as a memorial to Harvard's Civil War dead. Late Gothic Revival structure, cruciform in plan. December 30, 1970.

MISSION HOUSE, Main Street, Stockbridge, Berkshire County. 1739.
A 2½-story frame structure, erected by an Indian missionary for use as both a home for his bride and a place where he could meet with Indian converts. November 24, 1968.

MOUNT, THE (EDITH WHARTON ESTATE), south of Lenox on U.S. 7, Berkshire County. 20th century.
Several of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist's best works were written here, including Ethan Frome, *set in a rural New England area similar to Lenox. November 11, 1971.*

NANTUCKET HISTORIC DISTRICT, Nantucket Island, Nantucket County. c. 1700–1874.
American whaling industry originated here, reaching its economic peak from 1748 to 1848. A number of houses on Main Street were built by wealthy whale oil merchants during that period. November 13, 1966.

NEW BEDFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by the waterfront, Elm Street, Acushnet Avenue, and Commercial Street, New Bedford, Bristol County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Whaling began here in the 1760's. By the 1840's New Bedford was the most important American whaling port.

Wealth produced by the industry is evident in the structures in the historic district. November 13, 1966.

NORFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 650 High Street, Dedham, Norfolk County. 20th century.
Scene of the 1920 Sacco-Vanzetti trial, symbolic of the hysteria aroused by the fear of communism in the post-World War I era. November 28, 1972.

OLD CITY HALL, School and Providence Streets, Boston, Suffolk County. 1862–1865, Bryant and Gilman.
Monumentally scaled four-story granite building, bearing a strong resemblance to the Louvre. Most striking interior features are the staircases. December 30, 1970.

OLD DEERFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Deerfield, Franklin County. c. 1670.
Laid out in 1666 and settled a few years later, it was attacked and destroyed several times during French and Indian raids. An 18th-century outpost of New England's northwestern frontier. Now restored to its colonial appearance. October 9, 1960.

OLD MANSE, Monument Street, Concord, Middlesex County. c. 1765.
Clapboard dwelling constructed by Ralph Waldo Emerson's grandfather. Both Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here at different times. December 29, 1962.

OLD SHIP MEETINGHOUSE, Main Street, Hingham, Plymouth County. 1681.
Oldest English colonial house of worship still standing. Name derives from the curved timbers supporting the roof, which resemble an inverted ship's hull. October 9, 1960.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON, 645 Boylston Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1874–1875, Cummings and Sears.
Two-story masonry building designed in a cruciform plan. Gable-end windows have elaborate Gothic tracery. December 30, 1970.

OLD WEST CHURCH, 131 Cambridge Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1806, Asher Benjamin.
Square, two-story brick edifice with a stepped-gable roof and a projecting porch. Used as a branch of the public library from 1896 to 1960. December 30, 1970.

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW, HOUSE, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, Norfolk County. 1810.
Pioneer landscape architect Olmsted developed New York's Central Park, planned some 80 other urban parks, and was involved with numerous preservation projects. May 23, 1963.

ORCHARD HOUSE, Lexington Road, Concord, Middlesex County. Mid-19th century.

Home of Bronson Alcott, American transcendentalist and educator, and his daughter, author Louisa May Alcott, who wrote part of Little Women *while living here. December 29, 1962.*

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, HOUSE, 50 Chestnut Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1824.
Historian Parkman was one of a number of prominent people who lived on Beacon Hill in the 19th century. Occupied this early Federal house during his most productive years. December 29, 1962.

PARSONAGE, THE (HORATIO ALGER HOUSE), 16 Pleasant Street, Natick, Middlesex County. c. 1820.
Alger, a minister and the author of the popular rags-to-riches books, spent his summers in this white clapboard parsonage. November 11, 1971.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM, 161 Essex Street, Salem, Essex County. 1825.
Houses a collection covering New England maritime history, Pacific ethnology, and the natural history of Essex County. December 21, 1965.

PEIRCE-NICHOLS HOUSE, 80 Federal Street, Salem, Essex County. 1782, Samuel McIntire.
First important example of architect McIntire's work. Interiors illustrate both his early Georgian and later Adam styles of decoration. November 24, 1968.

PIERCE-HICHBORN HOUSE, 29 North Square, Boston, Suffolk County. 1680–1710.
Typical of the many pre-Georgian brick dwellings erected in Boston to replace the wooden buildings destroyed in the great fire of 1676. November 24, 1968.

PUTNAM, GENERAL RUFUS, HOUSE, 344 Main Street, Rutland, Worcester County. 18th century.
Putnam was a Revolutionary soldier who helped organize settlement of the Northwest Territory and served as United States Surveyor-General. November 28, 1972.

QUINCY MARKET, South Market Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1825–1826, Alexander Parris.
Built by Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston and later president of Harvard, to replace Faneuil Hall market. November 13, 1966.

RED TOP (WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS HOUSE), 90 Somerset Street, Belmont, Suffolk County. 1877, McKim, Mead and White.
Howells, author, magazine editor, and influential literary critic at the turn of the century, wrote some of his most famous novels while residing here. November 11, 1971.

ROYALL, ISAAC, HOUSE, 15 George Street, Medford,

Middlesex County. Mid-17th century.
Represents the Georgian period in the history of New England's domestic architecture. House was enlarged several times by members of the Royall family. October 9, 1960.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 136 Tremont Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1819–1820, Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard.
Now the cathedral of the Diocese of Boston. Two-story, gable-roofed sandstone building, with a temple-front portico having six Ionic columns. December 30, 1970.

SEARS, DAVID, HOUSE, 42 Beacon Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1816, Alexander Parris.
Federal style townhouse built to a monumental scale. Walls of the two-story structure are composed of carved granite panels. December 30, 1970.

SEVER HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Harvard Yard, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1878–1880, Henry Hobson Richardson.
Designed in the well-known Romanesque style of architect Richardson, who attempted to blend this structure with existing Georgian and Federal buildings. December 30, 1970.

SHIRLEY-EUSTIS HOUSE, 31-37 Shirley Street, Roxbury. Suffolk County. 1747.
One of the most formal and imposing Georgian houses in New England, built by William Shirley, a Royal Governor. American forces used it as a barracks and hospital during siege of Boston. October 9, 1960.

SPENCER-PIERCE-LITTLE HOUSE, at end of Little's Lane, on the east side of U.S. 1A, Newbury, Essex County. 17th or 18th century.
One of the few remaining stone houses built in New England during this period. The walls, 2 feet thick, are composed of granite, fieldstone, brick, and plaster. November 24, 1968.

STORY, JOSEPH, HOUSE, 26 Winter Street, Salem, Essex County. 19th century.
As a Supreme Court Justice, Story supported national supremacy over States rights. Laid the judicial basis of the American nation-state. November 7, 1973.

SUMNER, CHARLES, HOUSE, 20 Hancock Street, Boston, Suffolk County.
Sumner was a very outspoken opponent of slavery and instrumental in forming the Republican Party. November 7, 1973.

TREMONT STREET SUBWAY, beneath Tremont, Boylston, and Washington Streets, Boston, Suffolk County. 1895–1898.

Part of the first subway system in North America. Original tunnel section of system is still in use. January 29, 1964.

TRINITY CHURCH, Copley Square, Boston, Suffolk County. 1874–1877, Henry Hobson Richardson.
One of Richardson's best works, done in Romanesque style for which he became famous. John La Farge executed interior murals and some of the stained glass. December 30, 1970.

TUFTS, PETER, HOUSE, 350 Riverside Avenue, Medford, Middlesex County. 1675.
An example of a 17th-century New England brick structure, of which only 11 are known to have been built. Bricks used in house were made in Medford, a leading brickmaking center. November 24, 1968.

UNITED FIRST PARISH CHURCH (UNITARIAN) OF QUINCY, 1266 Hancock Street, Quincy, Norfolk County. 1827–1828, Alexander Parris.
Considered the finest existing Greek Revival church in New England. Dominant interior feature is the decorative plaster dome. December 30, 1970.

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE, southwest corner of 2nd and Williams Streets, New Bedford, Bristol County. 1834–1836, Robert Mills.
Oblong granite building, covered by a hip roof. Symbolic of the era when New Bedford was a major port. December 30, 1970.

U.S.S. CONSTITUTION, Boston Naval Shipyard, Charlestown, Suffolk County. 1797.
Known as "Old Ironsides," the "Constitution" was involved in sea battles with Barbary pirates and in the War of 1812. A square-rigged wooden vessel, 204 feet long. December 19, 1960.

UNIVERSITY HALL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Harvard Yard, Cambridge, Middlesex County. 1813–1815. Charles Bulfinch.
Granite-walled, three-story structure, originally used for study, dining and worship. December 30, 1970.

VALE, THE (THEODORE LYMAN ESTATE), Lyman and Beaver Streets, Waltham, Middlesex County. 1793–1798, Samuel McIntire.
Designed as a five-part, frame composition. Enlarged and remodeled in 1882. December 30, 1970.

WALDEN POND, 1.5 miles south of Concord, Middlesex County.
Henry David Thoreau, author and social critic, spent the years 1845 to 1847 living here in a simple cabin, later recounting his impressions in the book Walden. *Site is marked with a cairn of rocks. December 29, 1962.*

WARD, JOHN, HOUSE, 132 Essex Street, Salem, Essex County. 1684.
A 17th-century framehouse which grew and changed according to the needs of the owner. Similar to Salem's more famous house of Seven Gables. November 24, 1968.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, LAW OFFICE, Careswell and Webster Streets, Marshfield, Plymouth County.
Webster used this one-room, clapboard building as his natural history library and law office. May 30, 1974.

WHIPPLE, JOHN, HOUSE, 53 S. Main Street, Ipswich, Essex County. c. 1640.
Illustrates the development of the 17th-century house form over a number of years. Has three distinct architectural sections. October 9, 1960.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, HOME, 86 Friend Street, Amesbury, Essex County. 1836.
Whittier, writer, editor, and prominent abolitionist, lived and wrote here from 1836 until his death in 1892. December 29, 1962.

WRIGHT'S TAVERN, Lexington Road, opposite the Burying Ground, Concord, Middlesex County. 1747.
Meeting place, in 1774, of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Used by both Minute Men and British Redcoats for meetings in 1775. January 20, 1961.

Michigan

FAIR LANE (HENRY FORD ESTATE), 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Wayne County. 1915, W. H. Van Tine.
Ford revolutionized American transportation by mass-producing an inexpensive car. The Ford family occupied this 56-room house until 1950. November 13, 1966.

FORT MICHILIMACKINAC, near Mackinac Bridge, at the terminus of U.S. 31, Mackinaw City, Cheboygan County. 1715–1720.
Erected by the French, the Fort was captured by the British during the French and Indian War. Only garrisoned British outpost on the Great Lakes during the Revolution. October 9, 1960.

MACKINAC ISLAND, northeast across the Straits of Mackinac from Mackinaw City, Mackinac County. 1780.
American control of the island was secured by the 1814 Treaty of Ghent. Northern headquarters of Astor's American Fur Company until the 1840's. October 9, 1960.

NORTON MOUND GROUP, 2 miles south of Grand Rapids on Indian Mound Drive, Kent County. c. 4 B.C.-A.D. 400.
Well-preserved Hopewell mounds in the western Great

Lakes region. Site was the center of Hopewellian culture in that area. December 21, 1965.

ST. IGNACE MISSION, State and Marquette Streets, Marquette Park, St. Ignace, Mackinac County. 1671.
Pere Jacques Marquette helped to establish a mission here which was later moved to the mainland. Marquette was buried here in 1677, according to his wishes. October 9, 1960.

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL, St. Mary's River, Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County. 1855.
Construction of the Canal allowed exploitation of the resources of the region. Permits passage between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. November 13, 1966.

WINDEMERE (ERNEST HEMINGWAY COTTAGE), between the north shore of Walloon Lake and Lake Grove Road, Emmet County. 1904–1921.
Hemingway spent his boyhood summers in this one-story frame structure. Began his writing career here, using the setting and his boyhood experiences in some of his stories. November 24, 1968.

Minnesota

FITZGERALD, F. SCOTT, HOUSE (SUMMIT TERRACE), 599 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Ramsey County. 1919–1920.
Fitzgerald, spokesman for the Jazz Age, wrote several stories in this Victorian residence, including his first published novel, This Side of Paradise. *November 11, 1971.*

FORT SNELLING, bounded by Minnehaha Park, Mississippi River, the airport, and Bloomington Road, St. Paul vicinity, Hennepin and Dakota Counties. 1820–1824.
Fourteen stone buildings and two log structures, built on a site recommended by Zebulon Pike, became an important frontier outpost. Used as a troop training center in the Civil War and World Wars I and II. December 19, 1960.

HILL, JAMES J., HOUSE, 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Ramsey County. 1889.
Known as the "Empire Builder," Hill was a leader in American railroad construction from 1878 to 1912. Combined several lines to form the Great Northern Railroad Company. November 5, 1961.

HULL-RUST-MAHONING OPEN PIT IRON MINE, 3rd Avenue East, Hibbing vicinity, St. Louis County. 1895.
This Mesabi Range mine, the largest in the world, produced an immense amount of iron ore, and enabled the United States to lead the world in steel output. November 13, 1966.

KATHIO SITE, U.S. 169, Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park, Vineland, Mille Lacs County, c. 1640.
Ancestral home of part of the present-day Dakota Indians and an important contact site between them and the French. July 19, 1964.

KELLEY, OLIVER H., HOMESTEAD, 2 miles southeast of Elk River on U.S. 10, Sherburne County. c. 1860.
Kelley was the founder of the National Grange movement, which sought political solutions to the problems of the farmer. The house served as Grange headquarters from 1868–1870. July 19, 1964.

LEWIS, SINCLAIR, BOYHOOD HOME, 812 Sinclair Lewis Avenue, Sauk Centre, Stearns County. Late 19th century.
Lewis was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1930. His novel Main Street *(1920) was partly based on his impressions of Sauk Centre. May 23, 1968.*

MAYO CLINIC BUILDINGS (1914 AND 1928), 110 and 115 2nd Avenue, Rochester, Olmsted County. 1914, 1928.
Constructed to house the growing medical practice of the Mayo brothers. Bringing other doctors in, they set up the first private practice of cooperative group medicine in the country. August 11, 1969.

MOUNTAIN IRON MINE, north of the village of Mountain Iron, St. Louis County. 1890–1956.
Opening of the Mine in 1890 revealed that the Mesabi Range possessed the world's largest deposits of iron ore, making Minnesota the Nation's largest supplier of ore. November 24, 1968.

PILLSBURY A MILL, Main Street and 3rd Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Hennepin County. 1881.
Symbolizes the role of Minneapolis as the chief flour milling center of the United States from 1880 to 1930. Six-story mill is still in use. November 13, 1966.

ROLVAAG, O. E., HOUSE, 311 Manitou Street, Northfield, Rice County. 1912.
Rolvaag, a Norwegian immigrant, wrote the major part of his literary works here, and lived in this house until 1931. His books dealt with the hardships faced by immigrants. August 4, 1969.

ST. CROIX BOOM SITE, 3 miles north of Stillwater on St. Croix River, Washington County. 1856.
Longest-used of the major log storage areas. Served as the terminal point for log drives from 1856 to 1914. November 13, 1966.

SOUDAN IRON MINE, Tower-Soudan State Park, Tower vicinity, St. Louis County. 1884.
Soudan Mine contained one of the richest iron deposits in the Nation, and is the oldest and deepest of the under-

ground mines. A number of original buildings survive. November 13, 1966.

Mississippi

AMMADELLE, 637 North Lamar Street, Oxford, Lafayette County. 19th century, Calvert Vaux.
A spacious red brick house with an irregular floor plan, and a prime example of the work of Calvert Vaux, an important residential architect. May 30, 1974.

ARLINGTON, Natchez, Adams County. 1816–1820.
Situated in an extensive park setting of live oaks and azaleas. Epitomizes the architectural qualities for which Natchez is famous. May 30, 1974.

AUBURN, Duncan Park, Natchez, Adams County. 1812.
Auburn's two-story portico became a model for Natchez houses and has come to symbolize all southern plantation houses. May 30, 1974.

BEAUVOIR (JEFFERSON DAVIS SHRINE), 200 W. Beach Boulevard, Biloxi, Harrison County. c. 1852.
Davis, President of the Confederacy, lived here during the last 12 years of his life. Completed his book on the rise and fall of the Confederacy here. November 7, 1973.

COMMERCIAL BANK AND BANKER'S HOUSE, Main and Canal Streets, Natchez, Adams County. c. 1833.
The buildings illustrate two expressions of the Greek Revival style: in the Ionic temple of the bank facade and the Doric columns of the residence. May 30, 1974.

DUNLEITH, 84 Homochitto Street, Natchez, Adams County. c. 1855.
Only remaining example in Mississippi of a full peripteral colonnaded plantation house. Ornamental iron balustrades enclose the galleries. December 2, 1974.

FATHERLAND PLANTATION SITE, 3 miles southeast of Natchez, Adams County. c. 1600–1700.
The Grand Village of the Natchez (Fatherland Plantation Site) is mentioned in early 18th-century sources. Numerous European artifacts were found at the site burial mound. July 19, 1964.

HOLLY BLUFF SITE, about 2 miles from Holly Bluff on secondary road, Yazoo County. Prehistoric.
Type site for Lake George phase of the Mississippian or temple mound culture. July 19, 1964.

HOUSE ON ELLICOTT'S HILL, North Canal Street at Jefferson Street, Natchez, Adams County. 1800.

Exemplifies the frontier elegance of the first years of the Mississippi Territory. May have been an important hostelry. May 30, 1974.

LONGWOOD, 1.5 miles southeast of Natchez, Adams County. 1860–1862, Samuel Sloan.
Largest and most elaborate octagonal house in the United States. Eclectic decorative detail includes both Italianate and Moslem motifs. December 16, 1969.

MELROSE, Melrose Avenue, Natchez, Adams County. 1845.
Remarkable for the perfection of its design and the integrity of its surroundings. May 30, 1974.

OLD COURTHOUSE, Court Square, Vicksburg, Warren County. 1861, William Weldon.
A symbol of Confederate resistance in the Vicksburg Campaign of 1862–1863. Union Army flag raised here after surrender of the city. May 23, 1968.

ROWAN OAK (WILLIAM FAULKNER HOUSE), Old Taylor Road, Oxford, Lafayette County. c. 1840.
Faulkner, Nobel Prize-winning author, occupied this Greek Revival house from 1929 to 1963. May 23, 1968.

STANTON HALL, High Street, Natchez, Adams County. 1851–1857.
Built for a wealthy cotton broker. Palatial proportions and Victorian detail represent antebellum opulence. May 30, 1974.

WAVERLY, West Point, Clay County. 1840–1852.
Noteworthy for its great octagonal space, the central element in an "H" plan, rising four stories. May 30, 1974.

Missouri

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY, 721 Pestalozzi Street, St. Louis City. 1868.
Pioneered in the use of new methods of production and distribution. Buildings are of brick construction, ornamented on the exterior with gargoyles and other figures. November 13, 1966.

ARROW ROCK, Arrow Rock State Park, Arrow Rock Saline County. 1817.
Starting point for the traders from Old Franklin and Boon's Lick who operated on the Sante Fe Trail. May 23, 1963.

BINGHAM, GEORGE CALEB, HOUSE, Arrow Rock State Park, Arrow Rock, Saline County. 1837.
Artist Bingham's favorite subjects were midwestern river

boatmen and politicians. Many of his sketches were done in this house, his residence from 1837 to 1845. December 21, 1965.

BOLDUC, LOUIS, HOUSE, 123 South Main Street, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County. 1787.
Built by a prosperous farmer and miner, the house exhibits French Canadian and Caribbean architectural influences. April 15, 1970.

CARRINGTON OSAGE VILLAGE SITE, north of Nevada, on west edge of Green Valley Prairie, Vernon County. Late 18th and early 19th centuries.
The Great Osage Indian settlement at this site was visited by Captain Zebulon Pike in 1806. Excavation has uncovered aboriginal and European materials. July 19, 1964.

EADS BRIDGE, spanning the Mississippi River at Washington Street, St. Louis City. 1874, James B. Eads.
First American bridge in which steel was employed in the principal members. Arches were erected using the innovative cantilever method. January 29, 1964.

FORT OSAGE, north edge of Sibley on the Missouri River, Jackson County. 1806.
First United States Army post west of the Mississippi River. One of the most successful of the Government-operated trading houses. November 5, 1961.

GOLDENROD SHOWBOAT, 400 N. Wharf Street, St. Louis City. 1909.
Last remaining example of the modern era of showboating that ended in the 1920's. Largest and most elaborately decorated of the showboats. December 24, 1967.

GRAHAM CAVE, 0.5 mile north of Mineola, Montgomery County. c. 8000 B.C.
First site showing development of Eastern Archaic cultures within the paleo-Indian time range. January 20, 1961.

PATEE, JOHN, HOUSE, 12th and Penn Streets, St. Joseph, Buchanan County. 1858.
The Patee House was one of the best-known hotels west of the Mississippi. Served as the terminus of the Pony Express. November 5, 1961.

RESEARCH CAVE, Portland vicinity, Callaway County. c. 6000 B.C.
Contains significant prehistoric Indian remains deposited over a span of 8000 years. July 19, 1964.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County. 1735.
Old French river town, founded about 1735. Has retained much of the atmosphere of the missionary, fur trading, mining, and military outpost culture. October 9, 1960.

SANBORN FIELD AND SOIL EROSION PLOTS, University of Missouri campus, Columbia, Boone County. 1888.
Oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States. July 19, 1964.

TRUMAN, HARRY S., HISTORIC DISTRICT, North Delaware Street area, Independence, Jackson County. 20th century.
Centers about the former President's residence and forms a corridor along North Delaware Street linking the house with the Truman Library. November 11, 1971.

TWAIN, MARK, BOYHOOD HOME, 206-208 Hill Street, Hannibal, Marion County. 1839.
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) lived here from 1839 to 1853. His novels Tom Sawyer *and* Huck Finn *reflect his experiences during this period. December 29, 1962.*

UNION STATION, 18th and Market Streets, St. Louis City. 1891-1894, Link and Cameron.
Exterior of station shows influence of H. H. Richardson. Interior decorations include frescoes and art glass windows. December 30, 1970.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE, Olive and Locust, 8th and 9th Streets, St. Louis City. 1874-1882, Alfred B. Mullett.
Built in the French Renaissance Revival style, and designed by the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury. Served as a courthouse and customhouse. December 30, 1970.

UTZ SITE, 12 miles north of Marshall, adjoining Van Meter State Park, Saline County. c. 1673-1728.
Believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians from 1673 to 1728. Pere Marquette's 1673 map placed "Messourit" Indians here. July 19, 1964.

WAINWRIGHT BUILDING, 709 Chestnut Street, St. Louis City. 1890-1891, Louis H. Sullivan.
Significant prototype of the modern office building. Sullivan's first commission involving use of complete iron and steel framing. May 23, 1968.

WATKINS MILL, 6 miles northwest of Excelsior, Clay County. 1859.
One of the best-preserved examples of a mid-19th-century woolen mill. Business records and rare textile machinery have also been saved. November 13, 1966.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE GYMNASIUM, Westminster College campus, Fulton, Callaway County. 1928-1929.
Winston Churchill introduced the term "iron curtain" in a speech here in 1946. May 2, 1968.

Montana

BANNACK HISTORIC DISTRICT, 22 miles from Dillon on secondary road off Mont. 278, Beaverhead County. 1862.
First Territorial capital and the site of Montana's first gold discovery. Abandoned since 1938, remaining buildings are of frame and log construction, typical of a frontier boom town. July 4, 1961.

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Butte, Silver Bow County.
Center of the largest copper-mining region in the world, where more than two billion dollars worth of minerals have been produced since 1864. Still an active mining community. July 4, 1961.

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT, 12 miles northeast of Browning on the Blackfeet Reservation, Glacier County, 1806.
Established by Meriwether Lewis on his return trip from the Pacific in 1806. Northernmost point reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. July 20, 1967.

FORT BENTON, Fort Benton, Chouteau County. 1859.
Established as a fur trading center, the Fort prospered with the growth of steamboat traffic and an 1862 gold strike, but declined with the advent of the railroad. November 5, 1961.

GREAT FALLS PORTAGE, southeast of Great Falls at junction of U.S. 87, 89, and 91, Cascade County. 1805.
Lewis and Clark Expedition undertook an 18-mile, 31-day portage at Great Falls, one of the most difficult ordeals of the trip. May 23, 1966.

HAGEN SITE, 5 miles southeast of Glendive on secondary road, Dawson County. 1600.
Late prehistoric earth lodge village, believed to represent a settlement of Crow Indians. July 19, 1964.

LEMHI PASS, 12 miles east of Tendoy off Idaho 28, Beaverhead County. 1805.
At this Pass (elevation 8000 feet) the Lewis and Clark Expedition first crossed the Continental Divide. October 9, 1960.

LOLO TRAIL, parallel to U.S. 12 on ridges of Bitterroot Mountains, from Lolo Pass to Weippe, Lolo Hot Springs vicinity, Missoula County. 1805.
Lolo Trail is the 150-odd miles of the Nez Perce Indian Buffalo Trail followed by Lewis and Clark in their 1805 and 1806 crossings of the Bitterroot Mountains. October 9, 1960.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE, 7 miles southeast of Billings via U.S. 87 and secondary road, Indian Cave Park, Yellowstone County. c. 2000 B.C.
One of the key archeological sites used in determining the sequence of prehistoric occupation on the northwestern Plains. July 19, 1964.

POMPEY'S PILLAR, west of Pompey's Pillar on U.S. 10, Yellowstone County. 1806.
Massive natural block of sandstone and a well-known landmark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Clark's signature is carved on its surface. June 23, 1965.

RUSSELL, CHARLES M., HOUSE AND STUDIO, 1217–1219 4th Avenue, North, Great Falls, Cascade County. 1900.
Russell, a painter of western subjects, occupied this house from 1900 to 1926. December 21, 1965.

THREE FORKS OF THE MISSOURI, northwest of Three Forks on the Missouri River, Missouri Headwaters State Monument, Gallatin County. 1805.
Discovered by Captain William Clark, who concluded that the Missouri River originated at the point where the Three Forks joined. October 9, 1960.

TRAVELER'S REST, 1 mile south of Lolo near U.S. 93, Missoula County. 1805.
Campsite where Lewis and Clark stopped before crossing the Bitterroot Mountains on their 1805 trip west and on their return. October 9, 1960.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Wallace Street, Virginia City, Madison County. 1863.
Territorial capital of Montana from 1865 to 1875 and site of one of the greatest gold strikes in the West, in 1863. July 4, 1961.

Nebraska

ASH HOLLOW CAVE, 2 miles south of Lewellen, Garden County. c. 2000 B.C.–A.D. 1500.
A rock shelter, occupied sporadically by prehistoric hunting parties for over 3500 years. July 19, 1964.

BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS, HOUSE (FAIRVIEW), 4900 Sumner Street, Lincoln, Lancaster County. 1902.
Bryan served as Secretary of State under Wilson and campaigned unsuccessfully for the Presidency three times. Occupied Fairview from 1902 to 1922. November 6, 1963.

CATHER, WILLA, HOUSE, southwest corner, 3rd and

Cedar, Red Cloud, Webster County. 1884–1890.
Much of author Willa Cather's best known writings deal with her life in this house and in Red Cloud, where she lived from 1884 to 1890. November 11, 1971.

COUFAL SITE, 6 miles northwest of Cotesfield on Davis Creek, Howard County. 1138.
Major village of the central Plains tradition. Twenty-two houses were excavated and 17,000 specimens collected. July 19, 1964.

FORT ATKINSON, 1 mile east of Fort Calhoun, Washington County. 1819.
Lay on the line of forts guarding the western frontier of the 1820's. A center for fur trade activity and headquarters for the Indian Agency working to keep peace among the Missouri tribes. July 4, 1961.

FORT ROBINSON AND RED CLOUD AGENCY, 2 miles west of Crawford on U.S. 20, Dawes and Sioux Counties. 1871–1874.
The Fort was established in 1874 to protect the Agency from hostile Sioux. Served as a base for several Indian campaigns. December 19, 1960.

GILMORE, WALKER, SITE (STERNS CREEK SITE), 5 miles southeast of Murray, Cass County. Date unknown.
A key archeological site for outlining the prehistoric cultural stages represented in the central Plains. July 19, 1964.

LEARY SITE, 4 miles southeast of Rulo on Nebr. 7, Richardson County. 1500–1600.
Large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota Culture, first mentioned by Lewis and Clark in 1804. July 19, 1964.

NORRIS, SENATOR GEORGE WILLIAM, HOUSE, 706 Norris Avenue, McCook, Red Willow County. 1899.
Norris, a supporter of Progressive legislation, was largely responsible for the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Owned this two-story house from 1899 to 1944. May 28, 1967.

PALMER SITE, 4 miles north and 1 mile west of Palmer on Loup River, Howard County. c. 1800–1840.
A Skidi Pawnee Indian village, first reported by Lewis and Clark in 1804. July 19, 1964.

PIKE PAWNEE VILLAGE SITE (HILL SITE), 4 miles southwest of Guide Rock, Webster County. Late 18th and early 19th centuries.
Generally accepted as the Pawnee Village where Lieutenant Zebulon Pike caused the American Flag to be raised and the Spanish Flag lowered in September 1806. Archeological evidence corroborates the identification. July 19, 1964.

ROBIDOUX PASS, 9 miles west of Gering, Scotts Bluff County. c. 1840.
A natural landmark on the old Oregon Trail. Fell into disuse after opening of Mitchell Pass in 1850. January 20, 1961.

SCHULTZ SITE, 3 miles northwest of North Loup, Valley County. c. 500.
Only excavated village of the Valley focus, an early Plains Woodland culture. July 19, 1964.

SIGNAL BUTTE, 13 miles west of Gering, Scotts Bluff County. 2500 B.C.
First site of the middle prehistoric period to be excavated by archeologists in the central and northern Plains. January 20, 1961.

Nevada

FORT CHURCHILL, U.S. 95A, 8 miles south of U.S. 50, Weeks vicinity, Lyon County. 1860.
Protected the first transcontinental telegraph lines and served as the headquarters for Nevada military posts. November 5, 1961.

FORT RUBY, near Hobson on a secondary road, west side of Ruby Lake, White Pine County. 1862.
An important station on the Pony Express and Central Overland Stage Line from 1859 to 1869. November 5, 1961.

LEONARD ROCKSHELTER, 12 miles south of Lovelock off Nev. 59, Pershing County. c. 9000 B.C.
This site provided information regarding early Indian occupations in the Great Basin. January 20, 1961.

NEWLANDS, SENATOR FRANCIS G., HOME, 7 Elm Court, Reno, Washoe County. 1889.
Newlands, a strong supporter of Federal irrigation programs, owned this large frame house from 1889 to 1919. May 23, 1963.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Virginia City, Storey County. 1860.
A prototype for all frontier mining boom towns, owing its existence to the discovery in 1859 of the Comstock Lode, which yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver. Still possesses the atmosphere and appearance of a boom town. July 4, 1961.

New Hampshire

BARTLETT, JOSIAH, HOUSE, Main Street, Kingston, Rockingham County. 1774.
Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire, Chief Justice, and Governor, lived here from 1774 to 1795. November 11, 1971.

FROST, ROBERT, HOMESTEAD, 2 miles southeast of Derry on N.H. 28, Rockingham County. 1900–1909.
Frost, author of eleven volumes of poetry, lived here from 1900 to 1909, writing and farming. May 23, 1968.

JACKSON, RICHARD, HOUSE, Northwest Street, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1664.
A saltbox house, of Medieval design. Central portion has a floor plan common to medieval-style houses. November 24, 1968.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, HOUSE, Middle and State Streets, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1758.
Boardinghouse in which the naval hero resided from 1781–1782 while supervising construction of the ship "America" for the Continental Navy. November 28, 1972.

JOY FARM (E.E. CUMMINGS HOUSE), Salter Hill Road, Silver Lake, Carroll County. 20th Century.
A 1½-story white clapboard farmhouse, summer home for Cummings, an important 20th-century poet. November 11, 1971.

LADD-GILMAN HOUSE, Governors Lane and Water Street, Exeter, Rockingham County. 1721.
Gilman, who was born in this house, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and served in the U.S. Congress. December 2, 1974.

LANGDON, GOVERNOR JOHN, MANSION, 143 Pleasant Street, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1784.
Langdon was active in New Hampshire's affairs for over 40 years, a Delegate to the Constitutonal Convention, and continued to be active in national politics. The Mansion is one of the great Georgian houses in America. December 2, 1974.

MACDOWELL COLONY, west of U.S. 202, Peterborough, Hillsboro County. 1907.
Edward MacDowell, first American to become recognized as a composer of serious music, lived and worked here. Now used as a retreat for writers, composers, and painters. December 29, 1962.

MACPHEADRIS-WARNER HOUSE, Chapel and Daniel

Streets, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1718–1723.
This brick house exemplifies the large, early Georgian-style house once popular in the New England Colonies. October 9, 1960.

MOFFATT-LADD HOUSE, 154 Market Street, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. c. 1764.
Built by ship carpenters as a wedding gift for a wealthy merchant's son. Late Georgian, square, three-storied clapboard house. November 24, 1968.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, HOMESTEAD, 3 miles west of Hillsboro on N.H. 31, Hillsboro County. 1804.
Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, lived in this house from infancy until his marriage in 1834. July 4, 1961.

SULLIVAN, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE, 23 New Market Road, Durham, Strafford County. 18th century.
Sullivan, who lived in this two-story framehouse from 1764 to 1795, was a major general of the Continental Army. November 28, 1972.

THORNTON, MATTHEW, HOUSE, 2 Thornton Street, Derry Village, Rockingham County. 1740–1779.
Two-story saltbox-style framehouse, belonging to a signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire and a Member of the Continental Congress. November 11, 1971.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, FAMILY HOME (THE ELMS), South Main Street, West Franklin, Merrimack County.
Used by Webster as a home, vacation retreat, and experimental farm. Gravesites of his parents and four brothers and sisters are located here. May 30, 1974.

WENTWORTH-COOLIDGE MANSION, at the foot of Little Harbor Road, off U.S. 1A, 2 miles south of Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1695, 1730, 1750.
Rambling, H-shaped framehouse, home and headquarters of Benning Wentworth, first Royal Governor of New Hampshire in 1741. November 24, 1968.

WENTWORTH-GARDNER HOUSE, 140 Mechanic Street, Portsmouth, Rockingham County. 1760.
A New England residence noticeably depicting the changes in Georgian architecture since the early years of the 18th-century. November 24, 1968.

New Jersey

BOXWOOD HALL (BOUDINOT MANSION), 1073 E. Jersey Street, Elizabeth, Union County. 1750.
Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress in

1782 and a signer of the Constitution and the Treaty of Ghent, purchased Boxwood Hall in 1772. November 28, 1972.

CLEVELAND, GROVER, HOME (WESTLAND), 15 Hodge Road, Princeton, Mercer County. 1854.
Twice President of the United States, Cleveland retired to this stucco-covered stone house in 1897, at the end of his second term. June 23, 1965.

FACTORY, THE, SPEEDWELL VILLAGE, 333 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, Morris and Somerset Counties. 18th and 19th centuries.
Samuel F. B. Morse developed and successfully demonstrated the telegraph in the Vail Factory in 1838. The Village is the site of a 19th-century ironworks complex, including the Vail Homestead, the Factory, and outbuildings. May 30, 1974.

HANGAR No. 1, LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR STATION, north of Lakehurst on County Route 547, Ocean County. 1921.
Home port for the Navy's rigid airships, or dirigibles. Scene of the crash of the "Hindenberg" in 1937. May 23, 1968.

HENRY, JOSEPH, HOUSE, Princeton University campus, Princeton, Mercer County. 1837.
Henry did important research in the field of electromagnetism. Chosen as the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846. January 12, 1965.

HERMITAGE (WALDWIC COTTAGE), 335 N. Franklin Turnpike, Hohokus, Bergen County. Mid-18th century; 1845 (remodeled), William H. Ranlett.
Only remaining Gothic Revival house definitely attributable to William Ranlett. Earlier house was probably a typical North Jersey "Dutch" gambrel-roofed building. August 29, 1970.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, HOUSE, 101 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown, Burlington County. 1750.
Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here from 1774 to 1791. July 17, 1971.

LIBERTY HALL, Morris and North Avenues, Union, Union County. 1772–1790.
Three-part framehouse, occupied from 1773 to 1790 by William Livingston, a major political leader during the Revolutionary War period and a signer of the Constitution. November 28, 1972.

MAYBURY HILL (JOSEPH HEWES BIRTHPLACE AND BOYHOOD HOME), Snowden Lane, Princeton, Mercer County. 1730–1750.
Georgian stone farmhouse, boyhood home of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Member of the Continental Congress. November 11, 1971.

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD, northwest of Freehold on N.J. 522, Monmouth County. 1778.
Washington's troops attempted to disrupt British General Henry Clinton's evacuation from Philadelphia at the battle of Monmouth, June 1778. January 20, 1961.

MORVEN, Stockton Street, Princeton, Mercer County. 1754–1755.
A mid-18th-century Georgian residence, Morven was the home of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Became the official residence for New Jersey's Governors in 1954. July 17, 1971.

NASSAU HALL, Princeton University campus, Princeton, Mercer County. 1754–1756.
Oldest building on the campus, used as a barracks and a hospital during the Revolution. Scene of the last British stand during the Battle of Princeton. October 9, 1960.

NAST, THOMAS, HOME (VILLA FONTANA), MacCulloch Avenue and Miller Road, Morristown, Morris County. 1860–1861.
Nast lived in this clapboard Victorian period house from 1873 to 1902, during most of his career as a political cartoonist. January 29, 1964.

OLD BARRACKS, S. Willow Street, Trenton, Mercer County. c. 1758.
Only surviving barracks of five erected by New Jersey's Colonial legislature to house troops during the French and Indian War. November 28, 1972.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK, on the west bank of the Hudson River, Bergen County. 1899.
Represents an unusual joint effort by New York and New Jersey to preserve the scenic beauty of the cliffs on the western side of the Hudson River. January 12, 1965.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (MACLEAN HOUSE), Nassau Street, Princeton, Mercer County. 1756, Robert Smith.
Official residence of Princeton's presidents from 1756 until 1879. Early occupant John Witherspoon was a Delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. July 17, 1971.

PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD, Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton, Mercer County. 1777.
Washington's victory here in 1777 helped raise the morale of the Colonists at a time when the Continental Army had suffered a series of defeats. January 20, 1961.

RED BANK BATTLEFIELD, east bank of the Delaware River, at the west end of Hessian Avenue, Gloucester County. 1777.
Fort Mercer, an earthen fort erected to guard the river approach to Philadelphia, was successfully defended by the Americans in the Battle of Red Bank. Their victory delayed

General Howe's capture of the city. November 28, 1972.

RINGWOOD MANOR, 3 miles east of Hewitt, Ringwood Manor State Park, Passaic County. Furnace, 1742; manor house, c. 1815.
Manor has long been associated with the American iron industry. Prominent iron manufacturers directed the operation of the Ringwood Furnace in the 18th- and 19th-centuries. November 13, 1966.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT, Sandy Hook, Monmouth County. 1764.
Rising 88 feet above the water, this is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. January 29, 1964.

TRENT, WILLIAM, HOUSE, 539 S. Warren Street, Trenton, Mercer County. 1719.
After purchasing large tracts of land in 1714, Trent had the township of "Trent Town" laid out on his property in 1721. His residence is a restored large brick country house. April 15, 1970.

WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK, between Yardley and New Hope, on the Delaware River, Yardley vicinity, Mercer County. 1776.
Site of the embarkation of Washington's main force as they prepared to cross the Delaware River to raid Trenton, on Christmas night, 1776. January 1, 1961.

WHITMAN, WALT, HOUSE, 330 Mickle Street, Camden, Camden County. c. 1848.
Whitman, the "Poet of Democracy," occupied this frame house from 1884 to 1892, the last eight years of his life. December 29, 1962.

New Mexico

ABO, 3 miles west of Abo on U.S. 60 and secondary road, Torrance County. c. 1300–1670's.
Abo ruin represents a little-known period in Southwestern aboriginal culture history. Occupied from late prehistoric through early Spanish times. June 13, 1962.

ACOMA, 13 miles south of Casa Blanca on N.M. 23, Valencia County. 1300.
Believed to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States. Tribe reassembles here for periodic festivals. October 9, 1960.

ANDERSON BASIN (BLACKWATER DRAW), 12 miles south and 6 miles east of Clovis via U.S. 70 and secondary roads, Roosevelt County. c. 13,000–8,000 B.C.
Stratified areas of the site yielded information about the nature of man and his environment at the end of the last period of glaciation. January 20, 1961.

BARRIO DE ANALCO HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounde by De Vargas and College Streets, St. Michaels's Dormitory San Miguel Chapel, State Parks Building, and Santa F River, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County. 1620.
Unique because it represents a still active, working-clas neighborhood of Spanish Colonial heritage. Contains nu merous examples of Spanish Pueblo architecture, charac terized by the abode construction indigenous to the South west. November 24, 1968.

BIG BEAD MESA, west of Casa Salazar on secondar roads, Cibola National Forest, Sandoval County. c. 1700.
Navajos menaced the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma an formed an alliance with the Gila Apaches after moving int the Big Bead Mesa region. Became an aggressive power b the early 1800's. July 19, 1964.

BLUMENSCHEIN, ERNEST L., HOUSE, Ledoux Stree Taos, Taos County. 18th century.
Blumenschein was co-founder of the Taos Art Colony i 1898, making the town an important art center. His adob house dates from Spanish times. December 21, 1965.

CARLSBAD RECLAMATION PROJECT, north of Carl bad, Eddy County. 1880's.
Pecos Valley inhabitants constructed several stone dams i the 1880's, an early irrigation project, built by privat enterprise. Present expanded program is partially unde Federal control. July 19, 1964.

CARSON, KIT, HOUSE, Kit Carson Avenue, Taos, Tac County. 1825.
Taos was the rendezvous point and winter quarters fo many fur trappers. Carson, one of the most famous, owne this house from 1843 to 1868. May 23, 1963.

EL SANTUARIO DE CHIMAYO, south of Truchas i Chimayo, Santa Fe County. 1816.
Well-preserved, unrestored, small adobe pueblo church wit original interior paintings. April 15, 1970.

FOLSOM SITE, 8 miles west of Folsom on the banks o Dead Horse Gulch, Union County. c. 13,000–8000 B.C.
Archeological discoveries at this site confirmed the theor about man's early advent into the Americas. January 20 1961.

GLORIETA PASS BATTLEFIELD, 10 miles southeast o Santa Fe on U.S. 84–85, San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties 1862.
Battle of Glorieta Pass, March 26–28, 1862, ended Confederate invasion of New Mexico that attempted t seize a large portion of the Southwest. November 5, 1961

HAWIKUH, 12 miles southwest of Zuni, Zuni India Reservation, Valencia County. 16th century.

Largest of the "Cities of Cibola" and the first pueblo to be visited by Coronado. Excavated 1917–1923. October 9, 1960.

LAS TRAMPAS HISTORIC DISTRICT, Las Trampas, Taos County. 1751.
The village, a Spanish-American agricultural community, preserves its 18th-century heritage in appearance and culture. May 28, 1967.

LINCOLN HISTORIC DISTRICT, U.S. 380, Lincoln, Lincoln County. 1870's and 1880's.
One of the best-preserved of the frontier cow towns. Scene of the climax of the Lincoln County War of 1878, a famous cattleman's frontier feud. December 19, 1960.

LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY, Central Avenue, Los Alamos, Los Alamos County. 1943.
Founded for the purpose of developing the first nuclear fission bomb. Continues to be a center for research on nuclear weapons and peaceful application of atomic energy. December 21, 1965.

MANUELITO COMPLEX, 6 miles south of Manuelito on secondary roads, McKinley County. c. 700–1400.
Within this valley are sites which were occupied from about A.D. 700 to 1400, with even earlier Basketmaker pit house areas. July 19, 1964.

MESILLA PLAZA, 2 miles south of Las Cruces on N.Mex. 28, Dona Ana County. 1848.
On July 4, 1854, the American flag was raised over the Plaza, confirming the Gadsden Purchase Treaty. Town retains the flavor of a Mexican village. July 4, 1961.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS, The Plaza, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County. 1610–1612.
Oldest public building in the United States, used as the Territorial capitol and Governor's residence during Spanish, Mexican and American regimes. October 9, 1960.

PUYE RUINS, 14 miles west of Española on N.Mex. 5 and 30, Santa Clara Indian Reservation, Rio Arriba County. c. 1250–1550.
Among the largest of the prehistoric Indian settlements on the Pajarito Plateau, exhibiting a variety of architectural forms and building techniques. May 23, 1966.

QUARAI, 1 mile south of Punta de Agua on secondary road, Torrance County. c. 1300–1670's.
Pueblo and mission here commemorate Indian involvement in the controversies between church and state in the middle 1600's. June 13, 1962.

RABBIT EARS (CLAYTON COMPLEX), north and west of Clayton, Union County.

Double-peaked eminence rising above the level plains. Majo landmark for travelers on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail. May 23, 1963.

RATON PASS, U.S. 85-87, Colorado-New Mexico border Raton vicinity, Colfax County.
From 1861 to 1865 much of the traffic to Santa Fe crossed the Pass, as hostile Indians halted traffic over the Cimarron Cutoff route. December 19, 1960.

SANDIA CAVE, 11 miles east of Bernalillo on N.Mex. 44 Cibola National Forest, Sandoval County. c. 9000-8000 B.C.
Excavations here yielded information on three distinct prehistoric groups. Represents one of the earliest occupations of the Americas. January 20, 1961.

SAN ESTEVAN DEL REY MISSION CHURCH, on N.Mex 23, Acoma, Valencia County. 1629-1642; 1799-1800 (repaired).
Example of Spanish Colonial architecture blending European plan and form with Indian construction and decorative detail. Served the Acoma pueblo. April 15, 1970.

SAN FRANCISCO DE ASSISI MISSION CHURCH, The Plaza, Ranchos de Taos, Taos County. c. 1772.
Example of the New Mexican Spanish Colonial church covered with stuccoed adobe. Built with exceptionally massive walls. April 15, 1970.

SAN GABRIEL DE YUNGUE-OUINGE, 4 miles north o Española via U.S. 64 and secondary roads, Rio Arriba County. c. 1599.
The ruins of this Tewa Indian pueblo mark the site of the first Spanish-built capital of New Mexico. Capital was removed to Santa Fe in 1610. July 19, 1964.

SAN JOSE DE GRACIA CHURCH, north side of the Plaza Las Trampas, Taos County. 1760-1776.
One of the best-preserved Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in the State. Interior features old paintings on the reredos and designs painted under the balcony. April 15, 1970.

SAN LAZARO, 25 miles south of Santa Fe via N.Mex. 10 and secondary road, Santa Fe County. Late prehistoric to c. 1690.
Two pueblos at this site represent the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. Nearby is an early reservoir and mission church. July 19, 1964.

SANTA FE PLAZA, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County. c. 1610
Historically the city's commercial and social center and the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. Palace of the Governors, on the Plaza, was the site of the flag raising in 1846 establishing American rule. December 19, 1960.

SETON VILLAGE, 6 miles south of Santa Fe off U.S. 84–85 and secondary road, Santa Fe County. 1930.
The Village grew up around the 45-room "castle" built by Ernest Seton, a conservationist active in the Boy Scout movement. December 21, 1965.

TAOS PUEBLO, 3 miles north of Taos, Taos County. c. 17th century.
The Pueblo, still active today, was a center of resistance to Spanish rule in the 17th century. Nearby mission was twice destroyed even before the Indian uprising of 1680. October 9, 1960.

TRINITY SITE, 25 miles south of U.S. 380 on White Sands Missile Range, Bingham vicinity, Socorro County. 1945.
World's first nuclear device was exploded here in July, 1945. Now part of the White Sands Missile Range. December 21, 1965.

WAGON MOUND, east of Wagon Mound on U.S. 85, Mora County.
The last great landmark of the high Plains section of the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail, a guidepost for caravans moving westward. May 23, 1963.

WATROUS (LA JUNTA), U.S. 85, Watrous, Mora County. 1843, La Junta; 1879, Watrous.
Point at which the mountain and Cimarron Cutoff routes of the Santa Fe Trail divided. Wagon trains organized here before entering hostile Indian territory. May 23, 1963.

ZUNI-CIBOLA COMPLEX, including VILLAGE OF THE GREAT KIVAS, Nutria Canyon, 16.5 miles northeast of Zuni; YELLOW HOUSE, northeast of junction of highways 32 and 53, north of Pescado Creek; HAWIKUH, 16 miles southwest of Zuni Pueblo; KECHIPBOWA, 3 miles east of Hawikuh, Zuni Indian Reservation, Valencia County. Late prehistoric to 1539.
Series of sites containing house ruins, kivas, pictographs, petroglyphs, trash mounds, and a mission church and convent. An important source of material for ethnological studies on the early Zuni, Mogollon, and Anasazi cultures. December 2, 1974.

New York

ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE, northeastern New York State, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Warren Counties. 1885.
First State forest preserve in the Nationa, established by New York in 1885. Includes over two million acres. May 23, 1963.

ANTHONY, SUSAN B., HOUSE, 17 Madison Street, Rochester, Monroe County. 1866-1906.
Active in numerous reform movements, Susan B. Anthony was a leader in the women's rights movement in the 19th century. Residence is now a museum. June 23, 1965.

ARDEN (E.H. HARRIMAN ESTATE), N.Y. 17, Harriman, Orange County. 1909.
Harriman, a pre-eminent organizer and builder of railroads in the late 19th-early 20th centuries, lived here for a few months before his death. November 13, 1966.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., HOUSE, 123 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York County. 1885-1886.
Arthur, a supporter of civil service reform, returned to this five-story brownstone townhouse after his term as President ended in 1885. January 12, 1965.

BENNINGTON BATTLEFIELD, N.Y. 67, on Vermont line, Walloomsac vicinity, Rensselaer County. 1777.
The American militia's victory at the battle of Bennington contributed significantly to the defeat of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. January 20, 1961.

BOUGHTON HILL, 1.25 miles south of Victor, Ontario County. c. 1675-1687.
Site of Gannagaro, the "great town" of the Seneca Indians, the westernmost of the five-nation League of the Iroquois. July 19, 1964.

BRONCK HOUSE, 2 miles west of Coxsackie on the west side of U.S. 9W, Green County. 1663, 1682, 1738.
Illustrates the architectural development of Dutch Colonial dwellings. Original house was enlarged twice. December 24, 1967.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE, connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn across the East River, Brooklyn, Kings County. 1883, John A. and Washington A. Roebling.
One of the world's first wire cable suspension bridges. Established a number of engineering precedents in bridge building. January 29, 1964.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT, Borough of Brooklyn, bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Court and Fulton Streets, and the East River. Kings County. 19th century.
Leading New York City residential district in the 19th century. Buildings reflect the architectural styles of the Victorian era. January 12, 1965.

BURROUGHS, JOHN, CABIN (SLABSIDES), just west o West Park, Ulster County. 1895.
Burrough's summer residence and retreat. Called "Slabsides" because of its bark-covered siding. November 24, 1968.

BURROUGHS, JOHN, HOME (WOODCHUCK LODGE), 2 miles from Roxbury, Delaware County. 1908.
Scientist and nature writer, Burroughs used this summer retreat for working and entertaining friends. December 29, 1962.

BURROUGHS, JOHN, RIVERBY STUDY, between N.Y. 9W and the Hudson River, West Park, Ulster County. 1881.
Burroughs, nature essayist and conservationist, used only this studio for writing until 1895. November 24, 1968.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW, MANSION, 2 E. 91st Street, New York, New York County. 1901, Babb, Cook, and Willard.
Carnegie, steel industrialist and philanthropist, owned this 64-room brick mansion after his retirement in 1901. November 13, 1966.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Avenue, 56th to 57th Streets, New York, New York County. 1891, William B. Tuthill.
Named for principal benefactor Andrew Carnegie, the Hall has been the scene of performances by major musical artists and the home of the New York Philharmonic from 1926–1936. December 29, 1962.

CENTRAL PARK, bounded by Central Park South, 5th Avenue, Central Park West, and 110th Street, New York, New York County. 1859–1876, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.
Development of the Park gave impetus to the Nation's urban park movement. Recognized as an outstanding example of the art of landscape architecture. May 23, 1963.

CHURCH, FREDERIC E., HOUSE (OLANA), Church Hill, east end of Rip Van Winkle Bridge, Columbia County. 1874, Frederic Church and Calvert Vaux.
Olana, overlooking the Hudson, is a combination of Persian, Moorish, Italian, and East Indian styles. Reflects the extensive traveling done by landscape artist Church. June 22, 1965.

CITY HALL, Broadway and Chambers Street, New York, New York County. 1803–1811, Joseph Mangin and John McComb, Jr.
Center for administration of Nation's largest city. French architect Mangin gave building a strong Louis XVI character. December 19, 1960.

CLERMONT, Clermont State Park, Germantown, Columbia County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Originally a 13,000-acre estate owned by Robert Livingston, Delegate to the Continental Congress and first Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Present house constructed after 1777. November 28, 1972.

COLE, THOMAS, HOUSE, 218 Spring Street, Catskill, Greene County. 1812–1814.

Cole, a 19th-century landscape artist, was associated with the Hudson River School of painting. June 23, 1965.

CONFERENCE HOUSE, Hylan Boulevard, Tottenville, Staten Island, Richmond County. 1680.
Scene of a 1776 meeting between Lord Howe and a committee of the Continental Congress. The British Admiral offered amnesty in exchange for withdrawal of the Declaration of Independence. May 23, 1966.

COOPER UNION, Cooper Square, 7th Street and 4th Avenue, New York, New York County. 1850.
An early educational center and the scene of a speech by Abraham Lincoln in 1860 concerning the slavery issue. July 4, 1961.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties. 1828.
Main waterway connecting the coalfields of Pennsylvania with the furnaces of New York. Growth of railroads led to canal's demise after 1899. November 24, 1968.

DE WINT HOUSE, Livingston Avenue and Oak Tree Road, Tappan, Rockland County. 1700.
General George Washington stayed at this Dutch Colonial house four times during the Revolution. May 23, 1966.

DUTCH REFORMED (SLEEPY HOLLOW) CHURCH, north edge of Tarrytown on U.S. 9, Westchester County. c. 1700.
Built of rubblestone, the Church is a reminder of the Dutch influence in Colonial America. Author Washington Irving is buried here. November 5, 1961.

DYCKMAN HOUSE, 4881 Broadway, New York, New York County. 1783.
Only 18th-century farmhouse extant on Manhattan Island. Flemish Colonial style, built with fieldstone, brick, and clapboard. December 24, 1967.

EASTMAN, GEORGE, HOUSE, 900 East Avenue, Rochester, Monroe County. 1905, J. Foster Warner.
Eastman made photography a popular pastime. Developed a simple camera in 1888 and marketed first roll film. November 13, 1966.

ERIE CANAL, 6 miles west of Amsterdam on N.Y. 5S, Montgomery County. 1825.
Opened the Old Northwest to settlement and gave western agriculture access to eastern markets. A remarkable engineering feat for the period. October 9, 1960.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, HOUSE, 24 Shearer Avenue, East Aurora, Erie County. 1826.
Only remaining residence of Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States. Resided here from 1826 to 1830. May 30, 1974.

FLOYD, GENERAL WILLIAM, HOUSE, west side of Main Street, Westernville, Oneida County. 1803.
Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, occupied this Georgian house until his death in 1821. July 17, 1971.

FORT CRAILO, south of Columbia Street on Riverside Street, Rensselaer, Rensselaer County. c. 1700.
Brick manor house located on the former Van Rensselaer estate, the first and only successful proprietorship established by the Dutch West India Company in 1630. November 5, 1961.

FORT CROWN POINT, Crown Point Reservation, west of the south end of the Lake Champlain Bridge and N.Y. 8, Crown Point vicinity, Essex County. 1760.
Good architectural and archeological example of 18th-century military engineering. Played a minor role in the Revolution as an outpost of Fort Ticonderoga. November 24, 1968.

FORT JOHNSON, junction of N.Y. 5 and 67, Fort Johnson, Montgomery County. c. 1749.
Example of a vernacular Georgian house built at the frontier of the Middle Colonies. Home of Sir William Johnson, land agent, military leader, Indian negotiator. November 28, 1972.

FORT KLOCK, 2 miles east of St. Johnsville on N.Y. 5, Montgomery County. 18th century.
One-story stone structure, a rare example of a mid-18th-century fur trading post and fortified stone house. Used as a place of refuge by settlers during the Revolutionary War. November 28, 1972.

FORT MONTGOMERY, north of Bear Maountain on the west bank of the Hudson River, Orange County. 1777.
British attacked Fort in 1777 in an effort to relieve Burgoyne's army. Extensive ruins remain. November 28, 1972.

FORT ST. FREDERIC, junction of N.Y. 8 and 9N, Crown Point, Essex County. 1731.
Keystone of France's defense of Canada for almost 25 years. Abandoned during the French and Indian War. October 9, 1960.

FORT TICONDEROGA, 2.5 miles south of Ticonderoga on N.Y. 22, Essex County. 1755-1757.
The key to both Canada and the Hudson River Valley in the 18th century. The "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen captured the Fort from the British in 1775. October 9, 1960.

FOUNDER'S HALL (THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH), 66th Street and York Avenue, New York, New York County. 1906.

Founded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in 1901 to conduct research into the treatment and prevention of disease. May 30, 1974.

GOULD, JAY, ESTATE (LYNDHURST), 635 S. Broadway, Tarrytown, Westchester County. 1838, Alexander Jackson Davis, Ithiel Town.
Gould was a post-Civil War financier in an era of unrestrained capitalism. Lyndhurst derives its architectural significance from its Gothic Revival style. November 13, 1966.

HASBROUCK, JEAN, HOUSE, Huguenot Street, opposite junction with North Street, New Paltz, Ulster County. 1694.
Example of a 17th-century Flemish Colonial stone structure. Used as both a store and a residence. December 24, 1967.

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE, 263-267 Henry Street and 466 Grand Street, New York, New York County. 1895.
Lillian Wald, suffragist and pacifist, lived and worked here for 40 years. Established a city-wide visiting nurse service early in the 20th century. May 30, 1974.

HISTORIC TRACK, Main Street, Goshen, Orange County. 1854.
One of the older active harness racing courses in the United States. Races first held in the 19th century on what is now Goshen's main street. May 23, 1966.

HOLLAND LAND OFFICE, W. Main Street, Batavia, Genesee County. 1815.
Holland Land Company, created by Dutch investors in the 1790's, helped develop western New York and northern Pennsylvania in the late 18th century. October 9, 1960.

HOUGH, FRANKLIN B., HOUSE, Collins Street, Lowville, Lewis County. c. 1861.
Dr. Hough, the father of American forestry, was the first Federal forestry official and the author of the first American book on forestry. May 23, 1963.

HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, Huguenot Street, New Paltz, Ulster County. 17th and 18th centuries.
Five stone houses reflect the 17th- and 18th-century Walloon and French Huguenot culture of the settlers. The Dutch Colonial architecture of the buildings is characteristic of this area. October 9, 1960.

HURLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Hurley Street, Hurley Mountain Road, and Schoonmaker Lane, Hurley, Ulster County. 17th and 18th centuries.
The district's ten stone houses illustrate the Dutch heritage of the town, originally called Nieuw Dorp. November 5, 1961.

JOHNSON HALL, Hall Street, Johnstown, Fulton County. 1763.
Home of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and a frontier leader in pre-Revolutionary New York. October 9, 1960.

KING MANOR, 150th Street and Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, Queens County.
Rufus King, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Constitution, United States Senator, and Federalist Presidential candidate, lived in this Colonial mansion for 22 years. December 2, 1974.

KNOX HEADQUARTERS, Quassaick Avenue and Forge Hill, Vails Gate, Orange County. 1754.
Located in an area of key importance during the Revolution, the house was occupied on four occasions by Major General Henry Knox. Built by an early settler on the Hudson River. November 28, 1972.

LAMOKA, 2 miles west of Tyrone at northern edge of Lamoka Lake, Schuyler County. c. 3500 B.C.
Site provided first clear evidence of an Archaic hunting and gathering culture in Northeastern United States. January 20, 1961.

LOCUST GROVE (SAMUEL F. B. MORSE HOUSE), 370 South Street, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. 1830.
Morse purchased this house in 1847, three years after his successful transmission by wire of a message from Washington to Baltimore. Used as a summer residence, it was enlarged into the present octagon-shaped structure. January 29, 1964.

MILLER, LEWIS, COTTAGE, CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, N.Y. 17, Chautauqua, Chautauqua County. 1875.
Chautauqua provided a year-round program of adult education. Miller, a co-founder, entertained prominent visitors in his Swiss-chalet style cottage. March 1, 1966.

MORAN, THOMAS, HOUSE, Main Street, East Hampton, Long Island, Suffolk County. 1884.
Moran produced notable paintings of the West, two of which hang in the United States Capitol. December 21, 1965.

MORGAN, PIERPONT, LIBRARY, 33 E. 36th Street, New York, New York County. 1906, McKim, Mead, and White.
Morgan, an important financier, organized U.S. Steel and was influential in the railroad industry. Renaissance-style library contains literary and artistic collections. November 13, 1966.

MORRILL HALL, Cornell University campus, Ithaca, Tompkins County. 1866–1868, Henry W. Wilcox.
Named for Justin S. Morrill, author of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. Cornell was established to prepare

students for useful careers in the post-Civil War era. December 21, 1965.

MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION, 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York County. 1765.
Major surviving landmark of the Battle of Harlem Heights in 1776. Briefly served as General Washington's headquarters. January 20, 1961.

MOUNT LEBANON SHAKER SOCIETY, U.S. 20, New Lebanon, Columbia County. 1787.
First and most economically successful of the 19 Shaker communities in the country. Meetinghouse, dormitory, tannery, smithy, and chair factory survive. June 23, 1965.

MOUNT, WILLIAM SYDNEY, HOUSE, Gould Road and N.Y. 25, Stony Brook, Suffolk County. 1725.
Mount, a 19th-century artist, produced most of his genre paintings in this large framehouse. December 21, 1965.

NEWTON BATTLEFIELD, 6 miles southeast of Elmira on N.Y. 17, Chemung County. 1779.
Scene of the battle between Major General John Sullivan and a combined force of Mohawk Indians and British and Tory soldiers in 1779. November 28, 1972.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS, Southern and Bedford Park Boulevards, The Bronx, Bronx County. 1896.
Leading botanical garden, with an extensive research program. Includes a 40-acre virgin hemlock forest. May 28, 1967.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, New York County. 1911, Carrere and Hastings.
A major center for study and research in the United States. Possesses an extensive manuscript and rare book collection. December 21, 1965.

NIAGARA RESERVATION, Niagara Falls, Niagara County. 1885.
Provides a view of the Falls from a non-commercial area. Includes an observation tower and paths. May 23, 1963.

OLD BLENHEIM BRIDGE, N.Y. 30 over Schoharie Creek, North Blenheim, Schoharie County. 1855.
One of the longest single-span wooden covered bridges in the world (232 feet). In use until 1932. January 29, 1964.

OLD FORT NIAGARA, north of Youngstown on N.Y. 18, Niagara County. 1678, 1725–1726.
Strategic site made control of the Fort important to France, England, and the Iroquois Confederation, as well as to the United States. October 9, 1960.

OLD HOUSE, THE, N.Y. 25, Cutchogue, Suffolk County. 1649.
Example of English Colonial domestic architecture. Construction details reflect the work of a master builder. November 5, 1961.

OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE, 29 E. 4th Street, New York, New York County. 1832.
Owned by a prosperous urban merchant. Three-story brick townhouse, representative of transition from Federal to Greek Revival period. June 23, 1965.

OLD QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE, south side of Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Queens County. 1695.
Only surviving example in the State of a typical 17th-century ecclesiastical frame building. Used as a prison and hospital by the British during Revolution. December 24, 1967.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY MANSION HOUSE, Sherrill Road, Oneida, Madison County. 1860.
Oneida (founded 1848) was one of the 19th-century communitarian experiments. Flourished until 1879. Large brick mansion is essentially unchanged. June 23, 1965.

ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD, 5 miles east of Rome on N.Y. 69, Oneida County. 1777.
Site of battle between American militiamen attempting to relieve Fort Stanwix and a combined force of Loyalists and Indians. November 23, 1962.

OWL'S NEST (EDWARD EGGLESTON ESTATE), N.Y. 9L, Lake George, Joshua's Rock, Warren County. Late 19th century.
Eggleston, one of America's earliest realistic novelists, built first a library and then a stone house on this estate. November 11, 1971.

PAINE, THOMAS, COTTAGE, 20 Sicard Avenue, New Rochelle, Westchester County. 18th–19th centuries.
Paine, propagandist for the Revolutionary War and author of Common Sense, *occupied this saltbox cottage from 1802 until 1806. Buried here in 1809. November 28, 1972.*

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK, on the west bank of the Hudson River, Orange and Rockland Counties. 1899.
Represents an unusual effort by New York and New Jersey to preserve the scenic beauty of the cliffs on the lower western side of the Hudson River. January 12, 1965.

PHILIPSBURG MANOR, 381 Bellwood Avenue, Upper Mills, Westchester County. c. 1683.
Stone manor house, an example of country architecture in the Dutch settlement of the lower Hudson River Valley. November 5, 1961.

PHILIPSE MANOR HALL, Warburton Avenue and Dock Street, Yonkers, Westchester County. c. 1700.
Served as the social and administrative center of the Manor of Philipsburg, which extended 20 miles along the Hudson River. Notable example of early Georgian architecture. November 5, 1961.

PLATTSBURGH BAY, Cumberland Bay, east of Plattsburgh, Clinton County. 1814.
American naval victory here in the War of 1812 resulted in the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain. Compelled invading troops to withdraw to Canada. December 19, 1960.

PLAYERS, THE, 16 Gramercy Park, New York, New York County. 1888, Stanford White.
Originally the home of Edwin Booth, founder and first president of the Players Club. Houses collection of material pertaining to the theater. December 29, 1962.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, 75 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Kings County. 1849.
Henry Ward Beecher, noted abolitionist and Plymouth Church minister, made the Church a center of antislavery sentiment. July 4, 1961.

PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORIES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Broadway and 120th Street, New York, New York County. 1939.
Initial experiments on the nuclear fission of uranium were conducted here by Enrico Fermi. Uranium atom split here for the first time in 1939. December 21, 1965.

QUARTERS A (MATTHEW C. PERRY HOUSE), Brooklyn, Kings County. 1806.
As Commander of the Naval Yard from 1841 to 1843, Perry occupied Quarters A, residence of the Yard's commanding officers since its erection in 1806. Perry's mission to Japan in 1854 opened that country to Western trade. May 30, 1974.

ROOT, ELIHU, HOUSE, 101 College Hill Road, Clinton, Oneida County. 19th–20th centuries.
Secretary of War under two Presidents and Secretary of State under Theodore Roosevelt, Root bought this Federal-style house in 1893. Served as his permament home throughout his government service. November 28, 1972.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets, New York, New York County. 1764–1766, Thomas McBean; 1794, James C. Lawrence.
Sole surviving church of New York City's colonial era. Washington came here for a special service after his inauguration in 1789. October 9, 1960.

SCHUYLER MANSION, Clinton and Schuyler Streets, Albany, Albany County. 1761–1762.

Schuyler was a major general in the Revolutionary War and a Member of the Second Continental Congress. House contains a highly ornamented center hall stairway and first floor paneling. December 24, 1967.

SCOTT, GENERAL WINFIELD, HOUSE, 24 West 12th Street, New York, New York County. 1851–1852.
Scott, victorious general in the Mexican War and Presidential candidate in 1852, bought this brownstone in 1853. November 7, 1973.

SEWARD, WILLIAM H., HOUSE, 33 South Street, Auburn, Cayuga County. 1816.
Seward, Secretary of State from 1861 to 1869, negotiated the purchase of Alaska. Occupied this house from 1824 to 1872. January 29, 1964.

SMITH, ALFRED E., HOUSE, 25 Oliver Street, New York, New York County. Late 19th–20th centuries.
Three-story Victorian brick rowhouse, home of New York's Governor and 1928 Presidential candidate, from 1907 to 1923. November 28, 1972.

SOUSA, JOHN PHILIP, HOUSE, 14 Hicks Lane, Sands Point, Port Washington, Nassau County. c. 1907.
Sousa, a band director and composer, was best known for his marches, including "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Lived here from 1910 to 1932. May 23, 1966.

SPRINGSIDE (MATTHEW VASSAR HOUSE), Academy and Livingston Streets, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. 1850–1852, Andrew Jackson Downing.
Downing, first American landscape architect, laid out Vassar's country estate and designed the existing Gothic Revival cottage. August 11, 1969.

STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY, HOUSE, 32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls, Seneca County. 1846.
Stanton, a leader in the women's rights movement, lived here at the time of the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls in 1848, which she addressed. June 23, 1965.

STEEPLETOP (EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY HOUSE), Austerlitz, Columbia County. 20th century.
Millay was a leader in the Bohemian culture movement in the 1920's and an important literary figure. Purchased the two-story clapboard house in 1925. November 11, 1971.

STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD, north of Stony Point on U.S. 9W and 202, Rockland County. 1779.
Victory at Stony Point, under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, insured General Washington's control of the Hudson River and West Point. January 20, 1961.

SUNNYSIDE (WASHINGTON IRVING HOUSE), Sunnyside Lane, Tarrytown vicinity, Westchester County. c. 1780; 1836–1847 (remodeled).

This stone house, purchased by writer Washington Irving in 1835, was his home for 25 years. The author is best remembered for his tales of the Hudson River Dutch settlements. December 29, 1962.

TUBMAN, HARRIET, HOME FOR THE AGED, 180-182 South Street, Auburn, Cayuga County.
Established in 1908 for aged and indigent Negroes by the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. Tubman led more than 300 slaves to freedom. May 30, 1974.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y. 218, West Point, Orange County. 1778.
Training center for Army officers since 1802. Benedict Arnold commanded the post during the Revolutionary War and attempted to betray it to the British. December 19, 1960.

VALCOUR BAY, 7 miles south of Plattsburgh on the west shore of Lake Champlain, Clinton County. 1776.
Presence of American fleet here in 1776 delayed the British and allowed an American victory at Saratoga a year later, a turning point in the War. January 1, 1961.

VAN ALEN, HOUSE, N.Y. 9H, 2.1 miles south of U.S. 9, Kinderhook vicinity, Columbia County. 1737-1750.
Rectangular brick building with sharply pitched roof. A type of Dutch Colonial brick house built in the State's northern counties in the 18th century. December 24, 1967.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE, Van Cortlandt Park at 242nd Street, The Bronx, Bronx County. 1748-1749.
Early Georgian country house of fieldstone. Paneling in principal rooms is particularly notable. December 24, 1967.

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR, U.S. 9, north of intersection with U.S. 9A, Croton-on-Hudson, Westchester County. Begun c. 1650.
Later enlargement made it one of the most authentic survivals of the 18th-century Dutch-English manorial system in the Hudson River Valley. November 5, 1961.

VOORLEZER'S HOUSE, THE, Arthur Kill Road, opposite Center Street, Staten Island, Richmond County. 1690.
Important relic of 17th-century Dutch settlement in New York. Is the oldest known elementary school building in the United States. November 5, 1961.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, Liberty and Washington Streets, Newburgh, Orange County. 1750.
Dutch Colonial fieldstone residence. Used by Washington from April 1, 1782 to August 19, 1783. January 20, 1961.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, S. Broadway, Watervliet, Albany County. 1813.

Arsenal's busiest years were during Mexican and Civil Wars. Became the Government's cannon factory in 1889, producing sea-coast defense guns. November 13, 1966.

WATSON, ELKANAH, HOUSE, 3 miles east of U.S. 9, Port Kent, Essex County. 1828.
Watson was the originator of the agricultural fair and supported the creation of National Board of Agriculture. July 19, 1964.

WOOD, JETHRO, HOUSE, N.Y. 34B, Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County. Date unknown.
Wood patented the first successful iron plow in 1819. Two-story clapboard house is still used as a residence. July 19, 1964.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, 233 Broadway, New York, New York County. 1913, Cass Gilbert.
Built as corporate headquarters for the variety store chain, it was at completion the world's tallest edifice, 792 feet. November 13, 1966.

WYCKOFF HOUSE, 5902 Canarsie Lane, Brooklyn, Kings County. 1639.
Superintendent of Peter Stuyvesant's estate, Wyckoff occupied a Flemish Colonial frame dwelling, an architectural style widely used by Dutch settlers on Long Island. December 24, 1967.

North Carolina

BILTMORE ESTATE, Biltmore Plaza, Asheville, Buncombe County. 1888, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Profitable forest management was first practiced here in 1892. Owner George W. Vanderbilt set up the Biltmore Forest School in 1898, the first of its kind in the United States. May 23, 1963.

CHOWAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, E. King Street, Edenton, Chowan County. 1767.
Edenton was the first permanent colonial settlement in North Carolina. Present courthouse replaced an earlier one completed in 1719. April 15, 1970.

CUPOLA HOUSE, 408 S. Broad Street, Edenton, Chowan County. c. 1725, 1750's (remodeled).
Rare example of a Southern colonial house having a Jacobean second-story overhang. Roof is crowned by an octagonal wood cupola. April 15, 1970.

DUKE HOMESTEAD AND TOBACCO FACTORY, 0.5 mile north of Durham on Guess Road and east on N.C. 1025, Durham County. 1851.

In 1890 Washington Duke organized the American Tobacco Company, preeminent in its time. Duke's framehouse and first small tobacco factory of log construction remain. November 13, 1966.

FORT FISHER, 18 miles south of Wilmington on U.S. 421, New Hanover County. 1861.
A Confederate stronghold which formed an impassable barrier for the blockading Union fleet. Its fall in January, 1865, helped isolate the Confederacy. November 5, 1961.

HAYES PLANTATION, East Water Street Extension, Edenton vicinity, Chowan County. c. 1801.
Displays unusually early touches of the Greek Revival, blended with Federal design. Large, white frame house with columned porch. November 7, 1973.

HELPER, HINTON ROWAN, HOUSE, Mocksville, Davie County.
Helper, author of a controversial anti-slavery book in 1857, lived here for the first 20 years of his life. Original log structure is now clapboarded. November 7, 1973.

MARKET HOUSE, Market Square, Fayetteville, Cumberland County. 1838.
Patterned after 18th-century English town halls. Meat and produce were sold under the open first floor arcade while the second floor served as the town hall. November 7, 1973.

NASH-HOOPER HOUSE, 118 W. Tryon Street, Hillsborough, Orange County. 18th century.
Built by Francis Nash, Revolutionary War hero and general, this was the home, from 1782 to 1790, of William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina and a Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775. November 11, 1971.

OLD EAST, University of North Carolina campus, Chapel Hill, Orange County. 1795.
Old East was the first building constructed on the campus of the first State university in the United States, chartered in 1789. December 21, 1965.

OLD SALEM HISTORIC DISTRICT, Salem College campus and area near Salem Square, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. c. 1770.
Well-preserved example of an 18th-century German community. Became the commercial center of the surrounding piedmont region. November 13, 1966.

PALMER-MARSH HOUSE, Main Street, south of N.C. 92, Bath, Beaufort County. c. 1774.
Large, two-story, frame townhouse designed as both a place of business and residence. May 10, 1970.

PLAYMAKERS THEATRE, Cameron Avenue, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Orange County. 1850.
One of the oldest structures on the campus, named for Governor Benjamin Smith and designed by the architect of the State Capitol. November 7, 1973.

REED GOLD MINE, 11 miles southeast of Concord on U.S. 601 and N.C. 200, Cabarrus County. 1799.
Nuggets found here set off the first gold rush in the United States. Furnished all the gold minted in Philadelphia before 1829. May 23, 1966.

SALEM TAVERN, 800 S. Main Street, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. 1784.
First brick building in Salem, reflecting the architectural heritage of the Moravian settlers. President Washington stayed here in 1791. January 29, 1964.

SINGLE BROTHERS' HOUSE, S. Main and Academy Streets, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. 1768-1769, 1786.
Restored example of German half-timbered construction. Used as a trade school for Moravian boys and as a dormitory for master craftsmen, journeymen, and apprentices. April 15, 1970.

STATE CAPITOL, Capitol Square, Raleigh, Wake County. 1833-1840, Ithiel Town, A.J. Davis, David Paton.
Greek Revival architecture. Imposing rotunda, two-story legislative chambers, rich detail, and subdued tones distinguish the building. November 7, 1973.

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND, 4.5 miles southeast of Mount Gilead on N.C. 73, Montgomery County. Late prehistoric.
Ceremonial center for a group of people with a Mississippian-influenced culture who had moved northward into the area. July 19, 1964.

WOLFE, THOMAS, HOUSE, 48 Spruce Street, Asheville, Buncombe County. 20th century.
Wolfe, a major American novelist, used his boyhood experiences in this rambling frame house in his classic novel Look Homeward, Angel. *November 11, 1971.*

North Dakota

MENOKEN INDIAN VILLAGE SITE, 1.25 miles north of Menoken, Verendrye State Park, Burleigh County. 1738.
Site of the first Menoken Indian village reached by the Verendrye expedition of 1738. Excavation has uncovered evidence of a palisade. July 19, 1964.

Ohio

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, on the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary, East Liverpool, Columbiana County. 1785.
A rectangular land survey system, set up because of the Ordinance of 1785, which provided for disposing of unoccupied land in the western territory. June 23, 1965.

CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL, 1243 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Hamilton County. 1878.
An early civic center, joining a music hall and industrial exhibition halls, built in Victorian Gothic style. Used for popular 19th-century German-American Singing Festivals. December 2, 1974.

COOKE, JAY, HOME, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Gibraltar Island, Ottawa County. 1864–1865.
Civil War bond sales by financier Cooke were an important source of financial support for the Union. Postwar failure of Cooke's banking firm caused Panic of 1873. Island home was used in summers until 1905. November 13, 1966.

DUNBAR, PAUL LAWRENCE, HOUSE, 219 N. Summit Street, Dayton, Montgomery County. c. 1890.
Dunbar, early American Negro to gain distinction as a writer, lived here from 1903–1906. December 29, 1962.

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, BIRTHPLACE, Milan, Erie County. 1841.
Edison, inventor of the microphone, phonograph, and incandescent electric lamp, was born here in 1847. January 12, 1965.

FALLEN TIMBERS BATTLEFIELD, 2 miles west of Maunee on U.S. 24, Lucas County. 1794.
General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's victory here over the Indians established American sovereignty in the Old Northwest and opened Ohio to settlement. October 9, 1960.

FORT ANCIENT, 7 miles southeast of Lebanon on Ohio 350, Fort Ancient State Memorial, Warren County. c. 4 A.D.
Built and inhabited by people of the Hopewell culture. A hilltop area with large surrounding earthworks. July 19, 1964.

FORT MEIGS, 1.3 miles southwest of Perrysburg, Wood County. 1813–1815.
Built by General William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812, the Fort withstood a British siege in 1813. Abandoned in 1815, after signing of peace treaty. August 4, 1969.

GARFIELD, JAMES A., HOME (LAWNFIELD), 1059 Mentor Avenue, Mentor, Lake County. 1832.
Garfield, assassinated after serving only a few months as President, ran his 1880 Presidential campaign from Lawnfield. January 29, 1969.

GIDDINGS, JOSHUA REED, LAW OFFICE, 112 North Chestnut Street, Jefferson, Ashtabula County. 1823.
Small, two-room frame structure, used by the radical abolitionist and Congressman for most of his professional life. May 30, 1974.

HARDING, WARREN G., HOME, 380 Mount Vernon Avenue, Marion, Marion County. 1890.
The twenty-ninth President spent most of his adult life in this house. Conducted his 1920 Presidential campaign from the front porch. June 23, 1965.

HOPETON EARTHWORKS, near Mound City Group National Monument on U.S. 23, Hopeton vicinity, Ross County. c. first century A.D.
Site of a large Hopewellian ceremonial center. July 19, 1964.

LUNDY, BENJAMIN, HOUSE, Union and Third Streets, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County. c. 1815.
Lundy established his influential anti-slavery newspaper in this brick rowhouse in 1820. May 30, 1974.

MCGUFFEY, WILLIAM H., BOYHOOD HOME SITE, McGuffey Road near Ohio 616, Coitsville Township, Mahoning County. 1802.
McGuffey, a college professor, authored the Eclectic Readers, *elementary school texts which were used for over 70 years in schools in every part of the United States. May 23, 1966.*

MCGUFFEY, WILLIAM H., HOUSE, 401 E. Spring Street, Oxford, Butler County. 1833.
While living here between 1833 and 1836, educator McGuffey wrote the first three of his six Eclectic Readers, *widely used 19th-century elementary school textbooks. December 21, 1965.*

MANASSEH CUTLER HALL, OHIO UNIVERSITY, Ohio University campus, Athens, Athens County. 1819.
Oldest college building in the Old Northwest. Named for the New England minister who wrote the University's charter in 1804. December 21, 1965.

MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL (DEEP CUT), 2 miles south of Spencerville on Ohio 66, Allen County. 1825.
The Deep Cut is a vestige of the canal, one of Ohio's two major artificial waterways. Brought settlers into western Ohio and provided access to markets for farmers. January 29, 1964.

NEWARK EARTHWORKS, Mound Builders State Memorial, Newark, Licking County. c. 650 B.C.
Prehistoric Hopewellian earthworks, notable for the precision of its layout and the size of its plan. July 19, 1964.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Tappan Square, Oberlin, Lorain County. 1837.
Matriculation of four women here in 1837 marked the beginning of co-education on the college level. A center for abolitionist activity and one of the first schools to admit Negroes. December 21, 1965.

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL, Ohio 631, Valley View Village, Cuyahoga County. 1832.
Part of a thousand-mile canal network connecting Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Designated section includes locks, aqueduct, mill, and house. November 13, 1966.

PENDLETON, GEORGE HUNT, HOUSE, 559 E. Liberty Street, Cincinnati, Hamilton County. 1870.
Congressman Pendleton and his committee met here in 1882 to draft the Pendleton Act, creating the Civil Service merit system. Civil Service Commission met here for the first two years of its existence. January 29, 1964.

S BRIDGE, NATIONAL ROAD, 4 miles east of Old Washington on U.S. 40, Guernsey County. 1828.
A tangible reminder of the National Road, and one of the four extant stone bridges in Ohio. January 29, 1964.

SERPENT MOUND, 5 miles northwest of Locust Grove on Ohio 73, Adams County. First century.
Earthen snake effigy site, one of the first areas to be set aside because of its scientific value. July 19, 1964.

SHERMAN, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE, 137 E. Main Street, Lancaster, Fairfield County. 1825.
Congressman Sherman authored the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, the first attempt by the Federal Government to regulate industry. Older brother William Tecumseh Sherman, Union Army General, was also born here. January 29, 1964.

SPIEGEL GROVE (HAYES, RUTHERFORD B., HOME), Hayes and Buckland Avenues, Fremont, Sandusky County. 1859–1863.
Maintained as a memorial to Hayes (President from 1877–1881) and his wife, who are buried here. Library and museum preserve family memorabilia. January 29, 1964.

YOUNG, COLONEL CHARLES, HOUSE, Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads, Wilberforce, Greene County.
Residence of the highest ranking black officer in World War I and the first black military attache. May 30, 1974.

Oklahoma

CAMP NICHOLS, 3 miles northeast of Wheeless on Ranch Road, Cimarron County. 1865.
Established by Kit Carson to offer protection to wagon trains using the Cimarron Cutoff of the Sante Fe Trail. May 23, 1963.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL CAPITOL, Tahlequah, Cherokee County. 1869.
The Cherokee appear to have recognized as early as Colonial times that their survival lay not in war with the colonists, but in adjusting their aboriginal culture to the changing circumstances. As early as 1765 they recognized the need for schools. The National Capitol at Tahlequah represents continuing successful adjustment even after the bitter trial of removal. July 4, 1961.

CREEK NATIONAL CAPITOL, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County. 1878.
Victorian style structure, used by the Creeks after their adoption of a representative form of government, modeled after the United States Congress. July 4, 1961.

DEER CREEK SITE, 6 miles northeast of Newkirk, Kay County. 1700–1750.
Occupied by the Wichita or related Indian groups in the first half of the 18th century. Also the site of a French trading post. April 16, 1964.

FORT GIBSON, Fort Gibson, Muskogee County. 1824.
Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians removed from the Southeast by the Government were brought here between 1824 and 1840. Fort was abandoned just before the Civil War. December 19, 1960.

FORT SILL, north of Lawton, Comanche County. 1870.
Troops stationed here were active in the campaigns against hostile southern Plains tribes in the late 1800's. Virtually all the original fort survives. December 19, 1960.

FORT WASHITA, southwest of Nida on Okla. 199, Bryan County. 1842.
Established by Zachary Taylor to protect Chickasaw Indians and to serve as a way-station for travelers on the Southern Overland Trail. June 23, 1965.

MCLEMORE SITE, 4 miles southeast of Colony on Okla. 69, Washita County. 1300.
Most carefully excavated of the sites making up a Plains Indian village agricultural complex. July 19, 1964.

MURRELL HOME, Park Hill, Cherokee County. Mid-19th century.
Two-story frame dwelling, built by a Cherokee near the tribal capital. Represents the anglicized lifestyle adopted by some of the Indians after their enforced exile from their southeastern homeland. May 30, 1974.

SEQUOYAH'S CABIN, Okla. 101, Sequoyah's Cabin State Park, Akins vicinity, Sequoyah County. 1829.
Frontier house of logs, occupied by Sequoyah (George Gist), Indian teacher who brought literacy to the Cherokees. Giant California sequoia trees are named for him. December 21, 1965.

STAMPER SITE, 2.5 miles south of Optima on the south bank of the North Canadian River, Texas County. 1300–1450.
One of the few excavated sites of the North Canadian River branch of the Panhandle culture. July 19, 1964.

WASHITA BATTLEFIELD, northwest of Cheyenne on U.S. 283, Roger Mills County. 1868.
Scene of successful attack by Custer's troops on a Cheyenne camp. Demonstrated the effectiveness of winter campaigns against the Plains Indians. January 12, 1965.

WHEELOCK ACADEMY, east of Millerton off U.S. 70, McCurtain County. 1832.
Prototype for the tribal school systems established by the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. December 21, 1965.

Oregon

ELMORE, SAMUEL, CANNERY, on the waterfront at the foot of Flaval Street, Astoria, Clatsop County. 1881.
Oldest continuously operated salmon cannery in the Nation, established when Astoria was the "salmon capital," from 1876–1887. November 13, 1966.

FORT ASTORIA, 15th and Exchange Streets, Astoria, Clatsop County. 1812.
Erected by fur trader John Jacob Astor in an effort to break the British fur monopoly. Represented an important American claim to the Oregon Territory. November 5, 1961.

FORT ROCK CAVE, Fort Rock vicinity, Lake County. 7000 B.C.
Site of the "Fort Rock sandals," oldest articles found in the Western Hemisphere. Indicate an early knowledge of weaving. January 20, 1961.

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Jacksonville, Jackson County. 1852–1884.
A mid-19th century inland commercial town. Served as the main financial center of southern Oregon until bypassed by the railroad. November 13, 1966.

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, lower Klamath Lake, Klamath County. 1908.
Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt as one of the first areas of Public land to be reserved as a Federal wildlife sanctuary. January 12, 1965.

Panama Canal Zone

FORT SAN LORENZO, near mouth of Chagres River on Atlantic side of Isthmus of Panama, Panama Canal Zone. 1597–1601.
Built by Spain to guard one terminal of the overland trade route used to avoid the dangerous voyage around Cape Horn. October 9, 1960.

Pennsylvania

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1857, Napoleon Le Brun and Gustav Runge.
Country's oldest musical auditorium still retaining its original form and serving its original purpose. Home of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. December 29, 1962.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY HALL, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1789, Samuel Vaughan.
Houses the oldest learned society in the United States. The Society publishes the oldest scholarly journal in America. January 12, 1965.

ANDALUSIA (NICHOLAS BIDDLE ESTATE), 1.4 miles north of Philadelphia on State Road, Bucks County. 1794; 1834, Thomas U. Walter.
Residence of Nicholas Biddle, head of the Second Bank of the United States. Andrew Jackson's success in defeating the Bank's rechartering was a triumph of "Jacksonian Democracy." November 13, 1966.

AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH, 7th Avenue East and Main Street, Trappe, Montgomery County. 1743.
Exemplifies regional and church architecture typical of the German settlers of Pennsylvania. December 24, 1967.

BARTRAM, JOHN, HOUSE, 54th Street and Eastwick Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1731.
Residence of one of America's first native botanists. The gardens, enlarged by his son, were filled with rare and exotic plants. October 9, 1960.

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, on the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary, west of Glasgow, Beaver County. 1785.
A rectangular land survey system, set up because of the Ordinance of 1785, which provided for disposing of unoccupied land in the western territory. June 23, 1965.

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD, Brandywine Battlefield Park, Chadds Ford, Delaware County. 1777.
Revolutionary War Battlefield where General Howe defeated Washington's troops, precipitating the British capture of Philadelphia. January 20, 1961.

BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD, 2 miles east of Harrison City on Pa. 993, Westmoreland County. 1763.
Site of a decisive British victory over "Pontiac's Rebellion," the best organized and most dangerous Indian threat to the colonial frontier in the 18th century. October 9, 1960.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL, east edge of Carlisle on U.S. 11, Cumberland County. 1879–1918.
Founded by a Civil War officer, the school pioneered in Indian education and was a model for similar schools built elsewhere. July 4, 1961.

CARPENTERS' HALL, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1770–1771, Robert Smith.
Designed and constructed by Robert Smith, master carpenter, as a guild hall for the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. First Continental Congress met here in 1774. April 15, 1970.

CEDARCROFT (BAYARD TAYLOR HOUSE), north of Kennett Square, Chester County. 1859.
Taylor, a Civil War correspondent and highly-regarded novelist, did much of his writing in this house, which he built himself. November 11, 1971.

CHEW HOUSE (CLIVEDEN), Germantown Avenue, between Johnson and Cliveden Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1763.
Georgian-style house with handsome pediments, cornices, and a fine doorway. An important landmark of the 1777 Revolutionary Battle of Germantown, which helped precipitate the alliance with France. January 20, 1961.

CHRIST CHURCH, 2nd Street, between Market and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1727–1754.
Present ornate Georgian structure, used by a congregation organized in 1695, is the third building on the site. Most

striking exterior features are the Palladian window and Doric entablature. April 15, 1970.

COLONIAL GERMANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Germantown Avenue, between Windrim Avenue and Upsal Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 18th and early 19th centuries.
Founded in 1683 by Netherlanders fleeing religious persecution who were invited to Pennsylvania by William Penn. Exemplifies the successful settlement of a non-British group in one of the Thirteen Original Colonies. June 23, 1965.

CORNWALL IRON FURNACE, Cornwall, Lebanon County. 1742.
An example of the charcoal furnaces which produced most of America's iron until 1865. Cornwall made pig iron from 1742 to 1883. November 3, 1966.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, Wayne County, 1828.
Main waterway connecting the coalfields of Pennsylvania with the furnaces of New York. Growth of railroads led to Canal's demise in 1899. November 24, 1968.

DRAKE OIL WELL, 3 miles southeast of Titusville on Pa. 36, Drake Well Memorial Park, Venango County. 1859.
Site of the world's first oil well. Resulting oil boom made the region the oil center of the United States for 25 years. November 13, 1966.

EAKINS, THOMAS, HOUSE, 1729 Mount Vernon Place, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. c. 1854.
Eakins, a noted portrait painter, lived in this house from the age of two until his death in 1916. December 21, 1965.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD, U.S. 522, Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon County. 1872.
One of the few narrow-gauge railroads still in operation, originally used to transport coal. January 28, 1964.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, 21st Street and Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1823-1829, John Haviland.
Designed with improvements in light, heat, space, and ventilation, in an effort to make the prison an instrument of reform rather than punishment. June 23, 1965.

ELFRETH'S ALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT, between 2nd and Front Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 17th and 18th centuries.
Oldest unchanged and continuously inhabited street in Philadelphia. Example of the survival of a part of colonial America's largest city. October 9, 1960.

EPHRATA CLOISTER, Ephrata, Lancaster County. 1740-1746.

Group of buildings showing a strong German architectural influence. Part of a self-sufficient community, founded by a German mystic in 1732. December 24, 1967.

FORKS OF THE OHIO, Point Park, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and strategic key to the Ohio Valley. French erected Fort Duquesne here in 1754, English erected Fort Pitt in 1758. October 9, 1960.

FORT MIFFLIN, Marina and Penrose Ferry Roads, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. Original construction 1772–1775. Later changes.
Occupied by a Colonial force during the Revolution. Rebuilt in 1798 according to plans drawn by L'Enfant, the designer of Washington, D.C. August 29, 1970.

FOUNDER'S HALL, GIRARD COLLEGE, Corinthian and Girard Avenues, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1833–1847, Thomas U. Walter.
Wealthy merchant Stephen Girard bequeathed six million dollars to Philadelphia in 1831, for the founding of an educational institution operated by the city. August 4, 1969.

FULTON OPERA HOUSE, 12–14 N. Prince Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County. 1852, Samuel Sloane.
Early Victorian structure built to serve several civic purposes. Named in honor of Robert Fulton, co-inventor of the steamboat and a county native. August 11, 1969.

FULTON, ROBERT, BIRTHPLACE, 8 miles south of Quarryville on U.S. 222, Lancaster County. c. 1765.
Fulton worked on the development of canal systems. Designed the first successful American steamboat, the "Clermont," launched in 1807. January 29, 1964.

GALLATIN, ALBERT, HOUSE (FRIENDSHIP HILL), 3 miles north of Point Marion on Pa. 166, Fayette County. 1789.
Elected to Congress in 1795, and Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813, Gallatin lived here during his years of government service. January 12, 1965.

GRAEME PARK, Keith Valley Road, Horsham vicinity, Montgomery County. 1721–1722.
An example of a one-room deep, 2½-story colonial building with rich Georgian interiors. Built originally as a malt house. October 9, 1960.

HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Pa. 68, Harmony, Butler County. 1805–1814.
The Harmony Society, 300 followers of George Rapp, established a utopian settlement here in 1805. Developed

into a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing community. May 30, 1974.

HONEY HOLLOW WATERSHED, 2.5 miles south of the Delaware River on Pa. 263, New Hope vicinity, Bucks County. 1939.
First small watershed development in the country. Undertaken on privately owned farmland to promote soil, water, and wildlife conservation. August 4, 1969.

HORSESHOE CURVE, 5 miles west of Altoona on Pa. 193, Blair County. 1854.
A notable example of unusual railroad engineering construction. Joined the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. November 13, 1966.

INSTITUTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 111 N. 49th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1859.
Hospital for the mentally ill, operated on the premise that insanity should be treated as an illness. Influenced similar institutions throughout America. June 23, 1965.

LOGAN, JAMES, HOME (STENTON), 18th and Courtland Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1730.
Logan, builder of the house, was Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and a serious botanist. Lived here from 1730 to 1751. 1730.

MOTHER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH, 419 6th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1889.
Founded by a former slave in 1793. Became the mother church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. May 30, 1974.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1761–1762.
One of the finest examples of late Georgian domestic architecture in Pennsylvania. Contains a central hallway with flanking rooms rich in interior decorations. October 9, 1960.

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY HALL, 808 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1824, William Strickland; 1847, Nicholas Le Brun; 1891, Addison Hutton.
Erected originally to house the Musical Fund Society; now the oldest music hall in the country. First Republican National Convention held here in 1856. May 30, 1974.

NEW MARKET, South 2nd Street, between Pine and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1745.
An 18th-century street market, used until well into the 19th-century. Two rows of brick pillars support a gable roof and arched ceiling over an open market area. November 13, 1966.

OLD ECONOMY, Pa. 65, Ambridge, Beaver County. 1825.
Settled by members of the Harmony Society. Primarily an industrial community, it was one of the most successful of the utopian communities. June 23, 1965.

OLD WEST, DICKINSON COLLEGE, Dickinson College campus, Carlisle, Cumberland County. 1804–1822, Benjamin H. Latrobe.
Old West is located at the heart of the college founded by Dr. Benjamin Rush, with the support of Thomas Jefferson. June 13, 1962.

PEALE, CHARLES WILLSON, HOUSE (BELFIELD), 2100 Clarkson Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. c. 1750.
Peale, noted for his portraits of George Washington and other Revolutionary figures, lived here from 1810 to 1820. December 21, 1965.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, THE, 8th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1756, Samuel Rhoads.
Oldest hospital in the United States. Established with the support of Benjamin Franklin in 1752. June 22, 1965.

PINCHOT, GIFFORD, HOUSE (GREY TOWERS), west edge of Milford, Pike County, c. 1886.
Pinchot, America's first professionally trained forester, occupied this stone, chateau-like house until 1946. Helped create the present-day Forest Service. May 23, 1963.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, HOUSE, 530 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. c. 1830.
Poe wrote many of his best-known short stories in this small brick cottage, his home from 1842 to 1844. December 29, 1962.

POWDERLY, TERENCE V., HOUSE, 614 N. Main Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County. c. 1870's–1890's.
Powderly was the head of the Knights of Labor, an early labor union and forerunner of the A.F. of L., from 1879 to 1893. May 23, 1966.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, HOUSE, Priestley Avenue, Northumberland, Northumberland County. c. 1794.
Priestley's research in chemistry enabled him to identify oxygen in 1776 and carbon monoxide in 1794. One wing of his framehouse was his laboratory. January 12, 1965.

PRINTZHOF, THE, Taylor Avenue and 2nd Street, Essington, Delaware County. c. 1643.
The colony of New Sweden, ruled by Governor Johan Printz, was the first permanent European settlement in what later became Pennsylvania. Excavations have uncovered the foundations of his house. November 5, 1961.

REYNOLDS-MORRIS HOUSE, 225 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1786–1787.
One of the finest surviving original examples of a Georgian Philadelphia row townhouse. An L-shaped, 3½-story brick building, with a gable roof. December 24, 1967.

SEARIGHTS TOLLHOUSE, NATIONAL ROAD, west of Uniontown near U.S. 40, Fayette County. 1835.
Six tollhouses were erected by Pennsylvania on its portion of the National Road. This hexagonal brick structure is one of the two extant. January 29, 1964.

1704 HOUSE, Dilworthtown vicinity, Delaware County. 1704.
Early stone house, representative of the larger type of dwelling house, built by a Chester County English Quaker. December 24, 1967.

STIEGEL-COLEMAN HOUSE, Pa. 501 and U.S. 322, Brickerville, Lancaster County. 1756–1758, c. 1780.
Part of this stone house was built by William Stiegel and part by Robert Coleman, co-owners of an iron furnace which manufactured war materiel during the Revolution. November 13, 1966.

SULLY, THOMAS, RESIDENCE, 530 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1796.
Sully, a painter of portraits and historical scenes (including "Washington Crossing the Delaware") lived in this brick rowhouse briefly. December 21, 1965.

SUMMERSEAT, Clymer Street and Morris Avenue, Morrisville, Bucks County. c. 1770.
Home of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, from 1806 to 1813, and a signer of the Constitution. July 17, 1971.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, HOUSE, Front Street, Catasauqua, Lehigh County. 1768.
Taylor, ironmaster, politician, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived in this two-story stone house from 1768 to 1776. July 17, 1971.

U.S.S. OLYMPIA, Pier 40, at the foot of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1888.
Oldest steel-hulled American warship afloat. Served as Commodore Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay. January 29, 1964.

VALLEY FORGE, Valley Forge State Park, Norristown vicinity, Chester and Montgomery Counties. 1777–1778.
Washington's army emerged from the bitter Valley Forge winter of 1777–1778 stronger and better trained. Defeated British Regulars at Monmouth in June, 1778. January 20, 1961.

VON STEUBEN, GENERAL FREDERICK, HEADQUARTERS, Pa. 23, Valley Forge State Park, Chester County. 18th century.
Von Steuben, Prussian staff officer and aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, volunteered to serve as inspector general and drillmaster of the Continental Army in 1778. Helped to mold it into a viable fighting force. November 28, 1972.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, 9th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1809, John Haviland.
One of the oldest surviving theaters in the United States, originally used for circuses. Legitimate drama presented here after 1811. December 29, 1962.

WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK, between Yardley and New Hope, on the Delaware River, Yardley vicinity, Bucks County. 1776.
Site of the embarkation of Washington's main force as they prepared to cross the Delaware River to raid Trenton, on Christmas night, 1776. January 1, 1961.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, Valley Creek Road, near junction of Pa. 252 and Pa. 23, Valley Forge State Park, Montgomery County. 18th century.
Served as Washington's headquarters from December, 1777 to June, 1778. Small colonial farmhouse with a plain, early Georgian exterior and an elaborate late Georgian interior. November 28, 1972.

WAYNESBOROUGH, 2049 Waynesborough Road, East-town, Chester County. 1724, 1735, and 1792.
Original portion of house was built by Anthony Wayne, grandfather of General Anthony Wayne, who was born here in 1745. November 28, 1972.

WEISER, CONRAD, HOUSE, 2 miles east of Womelsdorf on U.S. 422, Berks County. 1751.
Weiser promoted friendly relations between the Iroquois and the British, a decisive factor in England's victory in the French and Indian War. October 9, 1960.

WEST, BENJAMIN, BIRTHPLACE, Swarthmore College campus, Swarthmore, Delaware County. 1724.
West made a major contribution to American art by his support for young artists such as Gilbert Stuart and Charles Willson Peale. December 21, 1965.

WHEATLAND (BUCHANAN, JAMES, HOUSE), 1120 Marietta Avenue, Lancaster, Lancaster County. 1828.
Seventeen-room brick house, the residence of President Buchanan from 1849 to 1868. July 4, 1961.

WOODFORD, East Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Philadelphia County. 1734, 1756.
The first of the late Georgian mansions to be erected in the

Philadelphia area. Built by a wealthy merchant and judge. December 24, 1967.

WOODLANDS, THE, 40th Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. c. 1770.
Notable example of late Georgian domestic residential architecture. Built by William Hamilton and remodeled in the Adamesque style in 1788. December 24, 1967.

Puerto Rico

LA FORTALEZA, San Juan Island, between San Juan Bay and Calle Recinto Oeste, San Juan. 1533–1540; 1845–1846 (remodeled and enlarged).
Built by the Spanish as a defense against raids by French and English pirates. Became the residence of the island's Governors. October 9, 1960.

Rhode Island

ARNOLD, ELEAZER, HOUSE, Great Road, Lincoln, Providence County. c. 1720, 1760.
Built in two parts, of framed timber and clapboard construction. Interesting example of an 18th-century New England farmhouse. November 24, 1968.

BRICK MARKET, Thames Street and Washington Square, Newport, Newport County. 1762–1772, Peter Harrison.
An example of Colonial commercial architecture, originally built with open arcades on the ground floor. Two upper stories were used for stores and offices. October 9, 1960.

BROWN, JOHN, HOUSE, 52 Power Street, Providence, Providence County. 1786–1788.
Large, late Georgian mansion, designed by the noted colonial amateur architect Joseph Brown for his brother. November 24, 1968.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Olney Street, Cohan Boulevard, Hope Street, and the Providence and Moshassuck Rivers, Providence, Providence County. c. 1730–1880.
Contains most of the original area of 17th-century settlement plus three hundred 18th- and 19th-century buildings. December 30, 1970.

CORLISS-CARRINGTON HOUSE, 66 Williams Street, Providence, Providence County. 1810–1811.
Three-story brick, Federal-style house. Main facade is dominated by a two-story porch with superimposed Corinthian and Ionic iron columns. December 30, 1970.

FIRST BAPTIST MEETINGHOUSE, N. Main Street, between Thomas and Waterman Streets, Providence, Providence County. 1774–1775, Joseph Brown, James Sumner.
Architecturally and historically a notable public building of the colonial period. Origins date from establishment of first Baptist organization in America by Roger Williams in 1639. October 9, 1960.

GREENE, GENERAL NATHANAEL, HOMESTEAD, 40 Taft Street, Anthony, Kent County. 1774.
Greene designed and built this two-story clapboard dwelling, typical of the 18th-century New England farmhouses. Occupied the house until 1783. November 28, 1972.

HOPKINS, GOVERNOR STEPHEN, HOUSE, 15 Hopkins Street, Providence, Providence County. 1707, c. 1742–1743.
Interior woodwork, fireplaces, and trim are relatively intact on house acquired in 1742 by Hopkins, Governor, Member of both Continental Congresses, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. November 11, 1971.

HUNTER HOUSE, 54 Washington Street, Newport, Newport County. c. 1748.
Early New England, Georgian style, two-story residence constructed for Deputy Governor Jonathan Nichols, Jr. November 24, 1968.

IVES, THOMAS P., HOUSE, 66 Power Street, Providence, Providence County. 1803–1806.
Brick residence of 3½-stories, with a balustraded roof and marble foundations, window lintels, and sills. December 30, 1970.

KING, EDWARD, HOUSE, Aquidneck Park, Spring Street, Newport, Newport County. 1845–1847, Richard Upjohn.
An example of the Italian Villa style of architecture which became popular in the mid-19th century. Provided a break with the traditional symmetry of design and regularity of plan heretofore popular. December 30, 1970.

NEWPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Van Zandt, Farewell, Sherman, High, Thomas, Golden Hill, Thames, Marsh, and Washington Streets, Newport, Newport County. 18th century.
District's Georgian public buildings and mansions are among the most advanced in style of any erected in the Colonies. Rows of small dwellings and shops, largely near the waterfront, also give the area architectural distinction. November 24, 1968.

OLD SLATER MILL, Roosevelt Avenue, Pawtucket, Providence County. 1793.
Samuel Slater founded the cotton textile manufacturing industry in the United States after serving as a mill apprentice in England. Mill now operated as a museum. November 13, 1966.

OLD STATEHOUSE, Washington Square, Newport, Newport County. 1739–1741, Richard Munday.
Brick building surmounted by a two-story octagonal cupola, once used by the Rhode Island legislature. Scene of a banquet for General Washington during the Revolutionary War. October 9, 1960.

ORIGINAL UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, Newport County. 1819.
Established to offer advanced courses for naval officers. Alfred Mahan, architect of America's early naval policy, served as president of the College. January 29, 1964.

REDWOOD LIBRARY, 50 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Newport County. 1750, Peter Harrison.
Outgrowth of an 18th-century philosophical society. One of the oldest library buildings in continuous use in the United States. October 9, 1960.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS, HOUSE, 2 Shepard Avenue, Newport, Newport County. 1875–1876, Henry Hobson Richardson.
Architect Richardson imported English Queen Anne architecture to the United States with his design for this house. Characterized by a bold and symmetrical massing of form. December 30, 1970.

SITE OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND, Portsmouth, Newport County. 1778.
Only Revolutionary War battle in which an all-black unit, the First Rhode Island Regiment, participated. Joined General John Sullivan's army in attacking British garrison in Newport. May 30, 1974.

STUART, GILBERT, BIRTHPLACE, Gilbert Stuart Road, Saunderstown, Washington County. 1755.
Stuart, best known for his portraits of George Washington and other prominent political figures, lived here between 1755 and 1761. December 21, 1965.

TRINITY CHURCH, 141 Spring Street, Newport, Newport County. 1725–1726.
Built by master carpenter Richard Munday. An early New England, Georgian, frame church, closely modeled after Boston's Old North Church. November 24, 1968.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Brown University campus, Providence, Providence County. 1770–1771.
Oldest university building and the only building on the campus in 1819, when educator Horace Mann graduated. Mann established the first normal school in 1839. June 13, 1962.

VERNON HOUSE, 46 Clarke Street, Newport, Newport County. Late 1750's.
Academically correct late-Georgian frame residence noted for its fine interior trim and stairway. November 24, 1968.

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE, 17 Broadway, Newport, Newport County. 1695.
Illustrates the architectural transition from 17th to 18th century style. Damaged by Stamp Act riots in 1765 when occupied by a Tory Stampmaster. October 9, 1960.

South Carolina

AIKEN, WILLIAM, HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAILROAD STRUCTURES, 456 King Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1807–1811.
Aiken's Charleston and Hamburg Railroad was the first to use a steam locomotive in regular service and the first to carry mail. Brick house is now used by the Southern Railway System for administrative purposes. November 4, 1963.

BEAUFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Boundary, Hamar, and Bladen Streets, and by the Beaufort River, Beaufort, Beaufort County. 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
Marked by a distinctive style of southern architecture, differing from that of Savannah and Charleston. Houses stand on individual lots, with two-story porticos or verandas. Interiors are open, light, and airy. November 7, 1973.

BLACKLOCK, WILLIAM, HOUSE, 18 Bull Street, Charleston, Charleston County.
Three-story brick house with hipped roof. One of the city's largest residences, done in the Adam style. November 7, 1973.

BREWTON, MILES, HOUSE, 27 King Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1765–1769, Ezra Waite.
A "Charleston double house," with a highly ornamented interior and exterior. Occupied during the Revolutionary War by British General Clinton. October 9, 1960.

BREWTON, ROBERT, HOUSE, 71 Church Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1730.
One of the oldest surviving Charleston houses and the earliest "single house," an architectural type peculiar to this city. October 9, 1960.

BRICK HOUSE RUIN, south of Edisto Island, Charleston County. c. 1725. (Destroyed by fire, 1929).
Shell of what was a two-story plantation house. Exhibits evidence of the French Huguenot influence on South Carolina's Colonial architecture. April 15, 1970.

CAMDEN BATTLEFIELD, 5 miles north of Camden on U.S. 521 and 601. Kershaw County. 1780.
The defeat at Camden climaxed a series of disasters for the

Continental Army and brought General Nathanael Greene to the American command. January 20, 1961.

CHARLESTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, includes the Old and Historic District, Charleston, Charleston County. 18th and early 19th centuries.
Largest and most prosperous 18th-century metropolis south of Philadelphia. Many of the residences and public buildings retain their period character. October 9, 1960.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, Stateburg, Sumter County. 1850.
An example of antebellum religious architecture. Gothic Revival cruciform-design church contains a rare organ and original carved walnut pews. November 7, 1973.

COKER EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, west of Hartsville on S.C. 151, Darlington County. Late 19th and early 20th centuries.
James Coker pioneered in research in plant hybridization and cultivation, particularly in corn and cotton. July 19, 1964.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, Glebe, George, St. Philip, and Green Streets, Charleston, Charleston County. 19th century.
The gate lodge, main building, and library, three 19th-century structures, achieve architectural unity by means of their Pompeian red stuccoed walls. November 11, 1971.

DRAYTON HALL, 12 miles west of Charleston on S.C. 61, Charleston County. 1738–1742.
Outstanding example of a plantation house. Entrance hall, with its elaborate double stairs, full wood paneling, and ornamental ceiling, was among the finest in the Colonies. October 9, 1960.

EXCHANGE AND PROVOST, East Bay Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1767–1771.
Built as a customhouse and mercantile exchange. Provided meeting rooms for Committee of Correspondence, State legislature, and Constitutional ratification committee. November 7, 1973.

FARMERS' AND EXCHANGE BANK, 14 East Bay Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1854.
Moorish design of bank may have been influenced by popularity of Washington Irving's novel, The Alhambra. *Style evolved from one aspect of English Regency architecture. November 7, 1973.*

FIREPROOF BUILDING, 100 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1822–1826, Robert Mills.
Believed to be the first fireproof building erected in the United States. Designed to house State records safely. November 7, 1973.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 1306 Hampton Street, Columbia, Richland County. 1856.
South Carolina Secession Convention met here in 1860. Adopted a unanimous resolution favoring secession. November 7, 1973.

FORT HILL (JOHN C. CALHOUN HOUSE), Clemson University campus, Clemson, Pickens County. 1803.
Calhoun, Congressional leader and champion of States rights, wrote his "South Carolina Exposition and Protest" at Fort Hill in 1828. Occupied this house from 1825 to 1850. December 19, 1960.

GIBBES, WILLIAM, HOUSE, 64 South Battery, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1779.
Two-story, late-Georgian townhouse, one of Charleston's most elegant wooden "double houses." April 15, 1970.

HAMPTON PLANTATION, 8 miles north of McClellanville, Charleston County. 1735.
Originally built by a Huguenot settler, the building evolved from a modest frame structure into a large Georgian country house. April 15, 1970.

HEYWARD, DUBOSE, HOUSE, 76 Church Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 20th century.
Occupied from 1919 to 1924 by the author of Porgy, *the book upon which the folk opera "Porgy and Bess" was based. November 11, 1971.*

HEYWARD-WASHINGTON, HOUSE, 87 Church Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1770.
A Charleston "double house." First floor rooms were service rooms and all entertaining was done on the second floor. April 15, 1970.

HIBERNIAN HALL, 105 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1840.
Democratic Convention of 1860 held in Charleston—one of most critical political assemblies held in United States. Fate of old Party system shattered by results here. Democratic Party was splintered, and Republican Party assured victory. Hibernian Hall only extant building associated with Convention, was Douglas faction headquarters. Douglas was pivotal personality at Convention. February 17, 1974.

HOPSEWEE (THOMAS LYNCH HOUSE), 12 miles south of Georgetown on U.S. 17, Georgetown County. c. 1740.
Lynch, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here in 1749. House shows a West Indian influence, with double-tiered piazza. November 11, 1971.

HUGUENOT CHURCH, 136 Church Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1845.
City's first Gothic Revival building and first Gothic design by architect E.B. White. November 7, 1973.

LANCASTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 104 North Main Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County. 1828.
Robert Mills may have designed this two-story brick building, still in use. Features fine woodwork and vaulted ceilings. November 7, 1973.

LANCASTER COUNTY JAIL, 208 West Gay Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County. 1823.
Three-story stuccoed building reflects innovations of architect Robert Mills. Omitted dungeon and designed cells for better air circulation. November 7, 1973.

MANIGAULT, JOSEPH, HOUSE, 350 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1790.
First neoclassic building designed by Gabriel Manigault. Reflects the architectural influence of Robert Adam. November 7, 1973.

MARKET HALL AND SHEDS, 188 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1841.
Imposing building with Doric columns, frontal portico, and elaborate iron work, resembling a small Roman temple. November 7, 1973.

MARSHLANDS, 501 Pinckney Street, Beaufort, Beaufort County. 1814.
Built for Dr. James Verdier, discoverer of a treatment for yellow fever. House shows West Indian influence, with an arcaded cellar. November 7, 1973.

MIDDLEBURG PLANTATION, about 2 miles southwest of Huger, on East Branch of the Cooper River, Berkeley County. c. 1699.
Transitional two-story plantation house, one of the oldest frame structures in the State. Built by a French Huguenot planter. April 15, 1970.

MIDDLETON PLACE, 10 miles southeast of Summerville on S.C. 61, Dorchester County. 18th, 19th, 20th centuries.
Spacious grounds constitute the first landscaped gardens in America, with molded terraces descending to two butterfly lakes. Original house burned by Union troops in 1865. November 11, 1971.

MILFORD PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Pinewood on S.C. 261, Sumter County. 1839.
Monumental two-story antebellum Greek Revival mansion. Outstanding interior feature is the unsupported, flying circular staircase in central rotunda. November 7, 1973.

MILLS, CLARK, STUDIO, 51 Broad Street, Charleston, Charleston County. Early 19th century.
Mills pioneered in the casting of bronze statues. Commissioned in 1848 to do the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, now in Lafayette Park, in Washington, D.C. December 21, 1965.

MILLS, ROBERT, HOUSE, 1616 Blanding Street, Columbia, Richland County. 1823, Robert Mills.
Classical two-story brick mansion, built for a wealthy merchant by Robert Mills, native South Carolinian, first Federal architect and the designer of the Washington Monument. November 7, 1973.

MULBERRY PLANTATION, off U.S. 52 on the Cooper River, Moncks Corner, Berkeley County. 1714.
A plantation house which illustrates the transition from the diversity of Colonial architectural styles to the unified formality of the Georgian style. Constructed for a Royal Governor. October 9, 1960.

OLD MARINE HOSPITAL, 20 Franklin Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 19th century, Robert Mills.
One of several marine hospitals designed by Mills for indigent seamen. Gothic style, with pointed arches and windows and clustered columns. November 7, 1973.

OLD NINETY SIX AND STAR FORT, 2 miles south of Ninety Six between S.C. 248 and 27, Greenwood County. 18th century.
Last British Revolutionary War stronghold in South Carolina. Yielded to General Nathanael Greene's 1781 siege. November 7, 1973.

PARISH HOUSE OF THE CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 150 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1806, Robert Mills.
Small Greek Revival temple, with graceful twin stairways and notable wrought-iron railings. November 7, 1973.

PENN SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT, Frogmore, Beaufort County. 19th century.
Northern missionaries organized one of the first southern schools for Negroes here. Pioneered in health services and self-help programs. Oldest existing structure is Brick Church (1855). December 2, 1974.

POMPION HILL CHAPEL, 0.5 mile southwest of intersection of S.C. 41 and 402, Huger, Berkeley County. 1763–1765.
Virtually unaltered example of a South Carolina brick parish church. Interior woodwork and nearly all furnishings are original. April 15, 1970.

RHETT, ROBERT BARNWELL, HOUSE, 6 Thomas Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1832.
Rhett, an eloquent speaker and owner of the "Charleston Mercury" newspaper, was an effective advocate of secession in the 1860's. November 7, 1973.

ROPER, ROBERT WILLIAM, HOUSE, 9 East Battery, Charleston, Charleston County.
Large brick residence, probably designed by Edward B.

White. Five-column Greek Revival portico is architecturally unusual on a house in this area. November 7, 1973.

RUSSELL, NATHANIEL, HOUSE, 51 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1809.
Three-story brick residence characteristic of homes built by wealthy Carolina merchants. Interior features ornamental friezes, carved doors, and Adam mantels. November 7, 1973.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, HOUSE, 117 Broad Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1787.
Rutledge, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence lived here from 1787 until his death in 1800.

RUTLEDGE, GOVERNOR JOHN, HOUSE, 116 Broad Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1763 and addition in 1853.
Rutledge served in the Continental Congress, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, a Governor of South Carolina, and signer of the the Constitution. February 17, 1974.

ST. JAMES', GOOSE CREEK, south of Goose Creek, Berkeley County. 1713-1719.
Before the Revolution St. James was part of the Established Church in South Carolina, the Church of England. Rectangular, one-story brick structure, covered with stucco. April 15, 1970.

ST. JAMES, SANTEE, 17 miles south of Georgetown on the Santee River, Charleston County. 1768.
St. James is five bays long and three bays wide, with a classic, pedimented portico on the front facade. April 15, 1970.

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 80 Meeting Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1761.
An ecclesiastical architectural monument of the colonial period. Two-story Roman Doric open portico, first such portico built on a Georgian church, dominates the facade. October 9, 1960.

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 146 Church Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1836, 1848-50.
Stuccoed brick church, featuring an imposing tower done in the Wren-Gibbs tradition. November 7, 1973.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on S.C. 45, St. Stephens, Berkeley county. 1767-1769.
Georgian-style brick church distinguised by high gambrel roof with Jacobean gables. Exterior and interior appear to be original. April 15, 1970.

SIMMONS-EDWARDS HOUSE, 12-14 Legare Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1800.
One of Charleston's finest examples of a "single" house, with noteworthy outbuildings and landscaped garden. November 7, 1973.

SMALLS, ROBERT, HOUSE, 511 Prince Street, Beaufort, Beaufort County. 1843.
Smalls, a former slave who served in the State legislature and in Congress, lived here as both slave and free man. Fought for black rights while in office. May 30, 1973.

SNEE FARM, about 6 miles west of Mount Pleasant off U.S. 17, Charleston County. c. 1754.
Home of Charles Pinckney, signer of the Constitution, Governor of South Carolina, U.S. Senator. Clapboard residence was built by Pinckney's father. February 17, 1974.

SNOW'S ISLAND, east of Johnsonville at confluence of Great Pee Dee River and Lynch's Creek, Florence County. 18th century.
Served as headquarters for General Francis Marion's forces in 1780–1781. Marion significantly contributed to American war effort by conducting numerous raids on British outposts. December 2, 1974.

MILLS BUILDING, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL, 2100 Bull Street, Columbia, Richland County. 1821–1828, Robert Mills.
Oldest building in the country to be used continuously as a mental institution. One of the first mental hospitals built with public funds. November 7, 1973.

STONO RIVER SLAVE REBELLION SITE, Rantowles vicinity, Charleston County. 1739.
Site of a serious slave insurrection in the Colonial period, when some 100 escaped slaves burned plantations and murdered whites before being stopped by militia. July 4, 1974.

STUART, COLONEL JOHN, HOUSE, 104-106 Tradd Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1772.
Finest example in the Southern Colonies of a three-story, Georgian, frame townhouse. Built by the Royal Commissioner for Indian affairs in the South. February 17, 1974.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, 6 Archdale Street, Charleston, Charleston County. 1772; 1852–1854, redesigned.
Redesigned to simulate Westminster Abbey's Gothic chapel of Henry VII. November 7, 1973.

WOODLANDS (WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS ESTATE), 3 miles south of Bamberg on S.C. 78, Bamberg County. 19th century.
Simms, an important literary figure in the antebellum period, was forced to rebuild this mansion twice. November 11, 1971.

South Dakota

ARZBERGER SITE, 7.5 miles east of Pierre on the Missouri River, Hughes County. 1500.
Northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition, representing a fortified village atop a low mesa. July 19, 1964.

BLOOD RUN SITE, south of Sioux Falls at the junction of Blood Run Creek and the Big Sioux River, Lincoln County.
Site contains the remains of an Indian village and numerous conical mounds. Occupied about 1700 to 1750, by the Oneota people. August 29, 1970.

BLOOM SITE, east of Bloom on the James River, Hanson County. 1000.
Well-preserved example of a prehistoric fortified Over Focus Indian site. May have housed ancestors of Mandan Indians. July 19, 1964.

CROW CREEK SITE, 15 miles north of Chamberlain on the east side of Missouri River near S.D. 47, Buffalo County. Prehistoric.
Large fortified Indian village site, partially excavated. Represents two occupations, one related to the Over Focus, the other to the Campbell Focus. July 19, 1964.

DEADWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Deadwood, Lawrence County. 1876.
Site of rich gold strike in 1875, Deadwood retains its mining town atmosphere, with many original buildings remaining. July 4, 1961.

FORT THOMPSON MOUNDS, near Fort Thompson on S.D. 50, Crow Creek Indian Reservation, Buffalo County. c. 800.
Large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains Woodland times. Contains evidence of first pottery-making peoples in area. July 19, 1964.

LANGDEAU SITE, north of Lower Brule on S.D. 47W, Lyman County. Prehistoric.
Type site for an as-yet-unnamed archeological complex within the Middle Missouri tradition. July 19, 1964.

MITCHELL SITE, municipal golf course, Mitchell, Davison County. c. 1000.
Excavations here show the movement of a late Woodland-Mississippian culture from the east to the Missouri Valley. July 19, 1964.

MOLSTAD VILLAGE, 18 miles south of Mobridge, overlooking the Oahe Reservation, Dewey County. Prehistoric.
Tiny fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch. July 19, 1964.

WOUNDED KNEE BATTLEFIELD, 11 miles west of Batesland, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Shannon County. 1890.
Site of last significant clash between Indians and soldiers in North America. Defeated Sioux were forced to abandon their Ghost Dance religion after Wounded Knee. December 21, 1965.

Tennessee

BEALE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, Beale Street, from Main to 4th Streets, Memphis, Shelby County. Early 1900's.
The "blues," a unique Negro contribution to American music, was born on a Beale Street lined with saloons, gambling halls, and theaters. W.C. Handy wrote "Memphis Blues" here. May 23, 1966.

BLOUNT MANSION, 200 West Hill Avenue, Knoxville, Knox County. 1792.
Governor of the Southwest Territory, Blount was influential in gaining statehood for Tennessee. Mansion served as the Territorial capitol for a time. January 12, 1965.

FORT LOUDOUN, U.S. 411, Vonore vicinity, Monroe County. 1756–1757.
Built by the English at the request of the Cherokees. Helped ally the Indians and the British during the French and IndianWar. June 23, 1965.

FORT PILLOW, Tenn. 87, Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County. 1861–1864.
Built by the Confederates, the Fort was captured by Union troops in 1862, recaptured by Confederates in 1864. Heavy losses by black soldiers in that battle made the Fort a symbolic "Alamo" for them. May 30, 1974.

FRANKLIN BATTLEFIELD, south of Franklin on U.S. 31, Williamson County. 1864.
Marked the failure of Confederate General Hood's Tennessee campaign, when his army's repeated attacks here were repulsed by Union troops. December 19, 1960.

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, 21st Avenue South and Edgehill Avenue, Nashville, Davidson County. 1914, Ludlow and Peabody.
First college aided by the Peabody Fund, created in 1867 by philanthropist George Peabody to help rebuild the South's educational system. December 21, 1965.

HERMITAGE, THE, 12 miles east of Nashville on U.S. 70N, Davidson County. 1818–1819.
Andrew Jackson, President from 1829–1837, lived here for over 40 years, before and after his Presidency. December 19, 1960.

HIRAM MASONIC LODGE NO. 7, South Second Avenue, Franklin, Williamson County. 1823.
Treaty written here in 1830 provided for the removal of Chickasaw Indians from their lands. President Jackson personally opened the meeting. November 7, 1973.

JUBILEE HALL, FISK UNIVERSITY, 17th Avenue North, Nashville, Davidson County. 1873–1876, Stephen D. Hatch.
Victorian Gothic structure, the oldest building on campus. Fisk was founded by the American Missionary Association to provide a liberal arts education for blacks after the Civil War. December 2, 1974.

LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON, south fork of Holston River, Kingsport vicinity, Sullivan County.
Starting point of Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, used by over 200,000 settlers from 1775–1795. August 9, 1960.

PINSON MOUNDS, 3 miles east of Pinson on secondary road, Madison County. Mounds c. A.D. 1000; occupation as early as 5000 B.C.
Includes two large temple mounds, effigy mound, and earthworks. Site occupied during several archeological periods. January 29, 1964.

POLK, JAMES K., HOUSE, West 7th and South High Streets, Columbia, Maury County. 1816.
Polk, President from 1845 to 1849, lived in this house for several years during his youth. July 4, 1961.

RATTLE AND SNAP, Andrew Jackson Highway, Tenn. 43, Columbia vicinity, Maury County. 1845.
Large L-shaped brick residence, built by a cousin of President Polk. Main facade, with two-story Corinthian portico, gives house distinction. November 11, 1971.

SYCAMORE SHOALS, 2 miles west of Elizabethton on the Watauga River, Carter County. 1770–1780.
Treaty signed by the Cherokees here in 1775 allowed the United States to purchase 20 million acres of their land. July 19, 1964.

TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL, Capitol Hill, Nashville, Davidson County. 1845, 1854, William Strickland.
Designed like a Greek temple, with an Ionic portico on each of its four sides. Interior is simple and well-proportioned. November 11, 1971.

WYNNEWOOD, Gallatin-Hartsville Pike (Tenn. 25), Castalian Springs, Sumner County.
First settlement in middle Tennessee, built at a sulphur spring. Log structure (1828) at site used as stagecoach inn and residence. November 11, 1971.

X-10 REACTOR, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORA-

TORY, Oak Ridge, Anderson County. 1943.
World's first full-scale nuclear reactor. Principal atomic research facility in the United States for many years. December 21, 1965.

Texas

ALAMO, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County. 1718.
Site of the 1836 battle between Mexican troops and the American defenders of San Antonio, including Davy Crockett. American defeat here spurred the Texas independence movement. December 19, 1960.

ESPADA AQUEDUCT, Espada Road, just east of U.S. 281S, San Antonio, Bexar County. 1731–1745.
Once part of an irrigation system serving five area missions. Only remaining Spanish structure of its type in the United States. July 19, 1964.

FORT BELKNAP, 1 mile south of junction of Tex. 24 and 251, Newcastle vicinity, Young County. 1851.
Key post in a chain of defenses established to protect the Texas frontier. Used during the Civil War for campaigns against the Indians. December 19, 1960.

FORT BROWN, Brownsville, Cameron County. 1846, 1868.
Built by General Zachary Taylor's army during the Mexican War. Used in the 1850's to control border disputes and hostile Indians. December 19, 1960.

FORT CONCHO, south edge of San Angelo, Tom Green County. 1867.
Established to protect the Texas frontier. Soldiers from the Fort carried out campaigns against the Kiowas and Comanches between 1870–1875. July 4, 1961.

FORT RICHARDSON, south of Jacksboro on U.S. 281, Jack County. 1867.
Important military post on the southwest frontier during the Indian campaigns, particularly the Red River War of 1874. November 27, 1963.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 1010 Colorado Street, Austin, Travis County. 1856.
Symmetrical Greek Revival residence, exhibiting the workmanship of architect-builder Abner Cook. Used continuously by Governors since 1856. December 2, 1974.

HARRELL SITE, 1 mile north of South Bend on the Brazos River, Young County. c. 1300–1600.
Type site of the southernmost Plains village agricultural complex. Possibly represents a group ancestral to Wichita Indian tribes. July 19, 1964.

J A RANCH, Palo Duro Canyon, Palo Duro vicinity, Armstrong County. 1879-1889.
Charles Goodnight, manager of JA Ranch from 1879 to 1889, was a pioneer cattleman and the first rancher in Texas Panhandle. Recognized for his scientific cattle breeding. December 19, 1960.

KING RANCH, Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces and Willacy Counties. 1852.
Founded by Richard King on what was a 75,000 acre Spanish land grant. Now the largest ranch in the Nation, covering over a million acres. November 5, 1961.

LANDERGIN MESA, east side of East Alamosa Creek, Mansfield Ranch, Vega vicinity, Oldham County. c. 1300-1450.
Panhandle culture ruin consisting of a series of buildings atop a steep-sided mesa. July 19, 1964.

LUCAS GUSHER, SPINDLETOP OIL FIELD, 3 miles south of Beaumont on Spindletop Avenue, Jefferson County. 1901.
Tapping of Spindletop opened the coastal plain to commercial development and marked beginning of modern petroleum industry. November 13, 1966.

MISSION CONCEPCION, 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Bexar County. 1731-1735.
Best preserved of the Texas missions, founded by Franciscan friars. Massive church building is designed in Mexican Baroque style, with twin bell towers. April 15, 1970.

PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD, 6.3 miles north of Brownsville, Farm Road 511, Cameron County. 1846.
Site of first of two important Mexican War battles fought on American soil. General Zachary Taylor's victory here made invasion of Mexico possible. December 19, 1960.

PLAINVIEW SITE, .5 mile west of the junction of U.S. 70 and 87, Plainview, Hale County. c. 7000 B.C.
Excavations at site demonstrated the antiquity of a spear point commonly found throughout the Plains region. January 20, 1961.

PORTER FARM, 2 miles north of Terrell on Farm Road 986, Kaufman County. 1903.
First cooperative farm demonstration held here in 1903. Contributed to the development of the Agricultural Extension Service. July 19, 1964.

PRESIDIO NUESTRA SENORA DE LORETO DE LA BAHIA, 1 mile south of Goliad State Park on U.S. 183, Goliad County. 1749.
Spanish soldiers were garrisoned here to protect nearby missions. Later played an important role in revolutionary efforts against Spain. December 24, 1967.

RESACA DE LA PALMA BATTLEFIELD, north edge of Brownsville on Parades Line Road, Cameron County. 1846.
Battle involving forces of General Zachary Taylor and the Mexican Army, begun at Palo Alto, continued here. Defeated Mexicans retreated across the Rio Grande. December 19, 1960.

SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD, 22 miles east of Houston on Tex. 134, Harris County. 1836.
General Sam Houston's forces won the decisive engagement of the Texas Revolution here. Independence paved the way for annexation by the United States. December 19, 1960.

SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE, 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Bexar County. 18th century.
Only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th-century Spanish residence. Served as headquarters for the captain of the presidio. April 15, 1970.

WOODLAND, Avenue L, Huntsville, Walker County.
Typical Texas hill-country clapboard cottage. Samuel Houston's residence from 1847–1859, during his terms as United States Senator. May 30, 1974.

Utah

ALKALI RIDGE, 25 miles southeast of Monticello on secondary road, 10 miles east of Recapture Creek on Utah 47, San Juan County. c. 900–1100.
Excavations here closed the gap in the known development of the Pueblo Indian culture. Defined the period known as Pueblo II. July 19, 1964.

BINGHAM CANYON OPEN PIT COPPER MINE, 16 miles southwest of Salt Lake City on Utah 48, Salt Lake County. 1904.
First open pit copper mine in the world, and the largest. Continues to yield a high percentage of all American copper. November 13, 1966.

DANGER CAVE, 1 mile east of Wendover on U.S. 40, Tooele County. c. 9000 B.C. to A.D. 20.
Excavations here provided a picture of the life of the hunting and gathering peoples living in the Great Basin. January 20, 1961.

DESOLATION CANYON, Carbon, Emery, Grand and Uintah Counties. 1869.
John Wesley Powell, naturalist and explorer, led an 1869 expedition down the Colorado River to the previously unexplored canyon, naming natural landmarks along the way. November 24, 1968.

EMIGRATION CANYON, east edge of Salt Lake City on

Utah 65, Salt Lake County. 1847.
Forms the passage through the Wasatch Mountains to Salt Lake Valley traversed by Brigham Young and his Mormon followers in their journey from the Missouri Valley. January 20, 1961.

TEMPLE SQUARE, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County. Temple, 1853–1893, Truman O. Angell; Tabernacle, 1862–1867; Assembly, 1882.
Symbolizes the strong cultural and religious individuality of the Mormons. Tabernacle's unsupported domed roof is one of the largest in the world. January 28, 1964.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, HOUSE (LION HOUSE), 63 South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County. 1856, Truman O. Angell and William Ward.
Home of Brigham Young, successor to Joseph Smith and the leader of the Mormon migration to Salt Lake Valley, until his death in 1877. January 28, 1964.

Vermont

COOLIDGE, CALVIN, HOMESTEAD, off Vt. 100A, Plymouth Notch, Windsor County. 1876–1887.
Coolidge's father, a justice of the peace, administered the Presidential oath to his son in this framehouse, after word was received of Harding's death in 1923. June 23, 1965.

FROST, ROBERT, FARM (HOMER NOBLE FARM), 1 mile north of Vt. 125, 3 miles east of Ripton, Addison County. 1940–1963.
A distinguished 20th-century poet and winner of four Pulitzer Prizes, Frost lived and wrote at the farm in the summer and fall months, from 1940–1963. May 23, 1968.

FROST, ROBERT, FARM (THE GULLY), 0.25 mile east of U.S. 7 on Buck Hill Road, South Shaftsbury, Bennington County. 1790.
Pulitzer-Prize-winning poet Frost spent his summers at this Cape Code farmhouse from 1929 to 1938. May 23, 1968.

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS, BOYHOOD HOME, 54 Elm Street, Woodstock, Windsor County. 1805–1807; 1885, Henry Hudson Holly.
Marsh, lawyer and philologist, made a significant contribution to the conservation movement in America with his writings. November 9, 1967.

MORRILL, JUSTIN, HOMESTEAD, south of the Common, Strafford, Orange County. c. 1848.
Morrill was responsible for the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890, which provided for land grant colleges. Owned this Gothic Revival house while serving in the Congress, from 1855 to 1898. September 22, 1960.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, on Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga, northwest of Orwell, Addison County. 1776.
Fortified by Colonial troops in 1776 to prevent the British from penetrating to the Hudson River through the Champlain Valley. November 28, 1972.

ROBBINS AND LAWRENCE ARMORY AND MACHINE SHOP, South Main Street, Windsor, Windsor County. 1846.
Shop employees made significant improvements in the design and production of machine tools in the 1840's. Helped to accelerate the Industrial Revolution in America. November 13, 1966.

STATEHOUSE, State Street, Montpelier, Washington County. 1833–1838, Ammi B. Young; 1859.
Damaged by fire in 1857, the granite exterior walls and Doric portico survived. Interior was reconstructed according to the original plans. December 30, 1970.

TICONDEROGA, THE, Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Chittenden County. 1906.
Only extant and basically unchanged side-paddle-wheel lakeboat in the United States. Used as a Lake Champlain excursion boat from 1906 to 1953. January 28, 1964.

WILLARD, EMMA, HOUSE, Middlebury College Campus, Middlebury, Addison County. 1809.
Two-story brick structure, now used as the admissions office for the school which was known as the Middlebury Female Seminary when it was founded in 1814 by Emma Willard, pioneer in the movement for female education. December 21, 1965.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by the Capital Beltway, Alfred, Patrick, Prince, Oronoco and Princess Streets, and the Potomac River, Alexandria City.
From mid-18th century until the Civil War Alexandria was the principal seaport and the commercial center of northern Virginia. District contains significant examples of Colonial and Federal architecture. November 13, 1966.

BACON'S CASTLE, Bacon's Castle, Surry County. c. 1655.
Supporters of rebel Nathaniel Bacon seized and fortified this house in 1676. One of the earliest of the Virginia cross-plan houses. October 9, 1960.

BARRACKS, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, north edge of Lexington on U.S. 11, Lexington City. Mid-19th century.
Part of the original barracks wall has been incorporated into the present cadet barracks. December 21, 1965.

BERKELEY, 9 miles south of Va. 633 and 0.3 miles south of its intersection with Va. 5, Charles City Court House, Charles City County. 1726.
Rectangular, two-story Georgian house was the birthplace and life-long home of Benjamin Harrison V, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Virginia, and also the birthplace of President William Henry Harrison. November 11, 1971.

BERRY HILL, 1.5 miles south of intersection of Routes 659 and 682, South Boston vicinity, Halifax County. c. 1839.
Two-story, stuccoed, Greek Revival mansion, with an impressive Greek Doric portico across the front. November 11, 1971.

BRANDON, west bank of James River at the end of Route 611, Brandon vicinity, Prince George County. 18th century.
A plantation comprising 4500 acres of woodland, pasture, and gardens. Main house is a seven-part brick structure, with a two-story center section. April 15, 1970.

BREMO HISTORIC DISTRICT, 0.9 mile north of intersection of Routes 15 and 656, Bremo Bluff vicinity, Fluvanna County. Early 19th century.
Includes a group of architecturally significant structures. Main brick residence has architectural features associated with Jefferson, whose advice was sought on the building plans. November 11, 1971.

BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg City. 1712–1715, Alexander Spotswood.
For many years the court church of Virginia. Cruciform in style, with a steep gable roof and circular windows in the end walls. April 15, 1970.

CAMDEN, 0.5 mile north of intersection of Routes 686 and 17, Port Royal vicinity, Caroline County. 1857–1859, Norris G. Starkweather.
Two-story Italian villa featuring such 19th-century innovations as a central heating system, gas lights, inside toilets, and shower baths. Upper story of Camden's tower destroyed by a Union gunboat in 1863. November 11, 1971.

CAPE HENRY LIGHTHOUSE, Atlantic Avenue at U.S. 60, Virginia Beach City. 1792, John McComb, Jr.
First lighthouse to be erected by the Federal Government. Ninety-foot-high stone building was in constant use until 1881. January 29, 1964.

CARTER'S GROVE, 0.2 mile southeast of intersection of Routes 60 and 667, Williamsburg vicinity, James City County. Mid-18th century.
Originally a massive, two-story rectangular building crowned by a hip roof. Interior woodwork considered to be a fine example of Colonial period work. April 15, 1970.

CEDAR CREEK BATTLEFIELD AND BELLE GROVE, on Int. 81 between Middletown and Strasburg, Frederick and Warren Counties. c. 1790.
Union General Philip Sheridan defeated Confederate General Jubal Early here in October, 1864, in the struggle for the Shenandoah Valley. Belle Grove, built by James Madison's brother-in-law, served as Sheridan's headquarters. August 11, 1969.

CHRIST CHURCH, 3 miles south of Kilmarnock on Va. 3, Lancaster County. 1732.
Significant example of Colonial ecclesiastical architecture, well-preserved in plan, exterior design, and interior furnishings. May 30, 1961.

CHRIST CHURCH, southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets, Alexandria City. 1767–1773, James Wren.
Little-altered, continuously used, 18th-century, brick, late Georgian church. East wall is highlighted by a two-tier Palladian window, and interior wooden galleries were added about 1785. April 15, 1970.

CONFEDERATE CAPITOL (VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL), Capitol Square, Richmond City. 1785–1792, Thomas Jefferson and Louis Clerisseau.
Greek Revival building, used as the Confederate Capitol from 1861 to 1865. Grounds contain statues of noted Virginians. December 19, 1960.

DRYDOCK NO. 1, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth City. 1827–1834.
Shipyard, established in 1767, is the oldest in the country. During the Civil War the Union frigate "Merrimac" was rebuilt here by the Confederates, becoming the ironclad "Virginia." November 11, 1971.

EGYPTIAN BUILDING, southwest corner, East Marshall and College Streets, Richmond City. 1845, Thomas Stewart.
Oldest medical college building in the South. An exotic edifice, considered to be the finest Egyptian Revival building in the Nation. November 11, 1971.

ELSING GREEN, 2.1 miles southwest of intersection of Routes 632 and 623, Tunstall vicinity, King William County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Two-story, U-shaped plantation house, overlooking Pamunkey River. Outbuildings include a kitchen, smokehouse, and dairy. November 11, 1971.

EXCHANGE, THE, 15–19 West Bank Street, Petersburg City. 1841.
Built for the display and auction of tobacco and cotton. Two-story Greek Revival structure, with a Doric portico in front of part of entrance facade. November 11, 1971.

FIVE FORKS BATTLEFIELD, 12 miles west of Petersburg on County Route 627 at Church Road, Dinwiddie County. 1865.
Battle marked a victory for Grant in his campaign to force Lee from the Richmond-Petersburg defenses. December 19, 1960.

FORT MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Hampton City. 1819–1834.
Spectators watched the battle between the U.S.S. "Monitor" and C.S.S. "Virginia" from Fort's ramparts. Jefferson Davis was imprisoned here after the Confederacy fell. December 19, 1960.

FORT MYER HISTORIC DISTRICT, Arlington Boulevard (U.S. 50), Arlington, Arlington County. 20th century.
Site of the earliest experiments in military aviation (1908). Since 1909 Quarters 1 on "General's Row" has been the home of the Army Chiefs of Staff. November 28, 1972.

GADSBY'S TAVERN, 128 N. Royal Street, Alexandria City. 1752, 1792.
One of the best known of the 18th-century inns, serving as a meeting place for prominent Colonial figures. Washington recruited men here in 1754 for the French and Indian War. November 4, 1963.

GLASGOW, ELLEN, HOUSE, 1 West Main Street, Richmond City. 19th–20th centuries.
Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Glasgow lived here from 1887 to 1945. Her books comprise a social history of Virginia from the 1850's through the 1940's. November 11, 1971.

GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT, northeast of Zion Crossroads on U.S. 15, Louisa County. 18th–20th centuries.
Settled in the 1720's, the district's farms were a major source of wheat in the mid-1800's. Flourishing historic estates represent phases of Virginia architecture from colonial times to the 1860's. May 30, 1974.

GREENWAY COURT, 1 mile south of White Post on Va. 277, Clarke County. 1762.
Estate of Lord Fairfax from 1751 to 1781. Proprietor of a vast tract of land in Virginia, Fairfax employed George Washington as a surveyor. October 9, 1960.

GUNSTON HALL, 15 miles south of Alexandria on Va. 242, Fairfax County. 1755–1758, William Buckland.
Notable for its interior carved detail and formal gardens. Home of George Mason, leading Revolutionary figure and author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. December 19, 1960.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, 0.8 mile northwest of intersection of Route 60 and Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel, Hampton City. 19th century.
Now a liberal arts college, the Institute was founded by the American Missionary Society to offer vocational education to former slaves. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was a graduate. May 30, 1974.

HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, intersection of Routes 1006 and 301, Hanover County. c. 1735.
Courthouse has been used continuously since its erection. Patrick Henry brought suit here in 1763, winning a case involving religious liberty in the colony. November 7, 1973.

JACKSON'S, STONEWALL, HEADQUARTERS, 415 N. Braddock, Street, Winchester City. 1854.
Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, a leading military strategist, used this Gothic Revival house prior to the Shenandoah Campaign of 1862. May 28, 1967.

KENMORE, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg City. Mid-18th century.
Built by Fielding Lewis, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, for his bride Betty, George Washington's sister. Interior plasterwork at Kenmore is very rare in 18th-century American houses. April 15, 1970.

LEE CHAPEL, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Washington and Lee University campus, Lexington City. c. 1866.
Victorian Gothic brick building, commemorating the years from 1865 to 1870 when Robert E. Lee served as president of the college. Lee is buried in a chapel vault. December 19, 1960.

MARLBOURNE (EDMUND RUFFIN PLANTATION), 11 miles northeast of Richmond on U.S. 360, Hanover County. 1843.
Ruffin, an opponent of the soil-depleting agricultural system of the antebellum South, used his plantation as a laboratory for agricultural experiments. July 19, 1964.

MARSHALL, JOHN, HOUSE, 9th and Marshall Streets, Richmond City. 1790.
Chief Justice Marshall, who presided over the Supreme Court from 1801–1835, owned this house for 45 years, spending much time here. December 19, 1960.

MCCORMICK, CYRUS, FARM AND WORKSHOP, 18 miles south of Staunton on U.S. 11 and County Route 606 at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge County. Early 1800's.
McCormick's invention of the mechanical reaper in 1834 helped revolutionize agriculture. Both workshop and farmhouse have been well preserved. July 19, 1964.

MELCHERS, GARI, HOME (BELMONT), Falmouth, Staf-

ford County. Early 1900's.
Melchers, landscape and portrait painter, lived here from 1916 until 1932. Two of his paintings hang in the Library of Congress. December 21, 1965.

MENOKIN, 1.2 miles northwest of intersection of County Routes 690 and 621, Ethel vicinity, Richmond County. 1769.
Built for Rebecca Tayloe Lee and her husband Francis Lightfoot Lee. Two-story structure of local stone which has been stuccoed. November 11, 1971.

MONROE, JAMES, TOMB, Hollywood Cemetery, 412 South Cherry Street, Richmond City. 1859, Albert Lybrock.
The tomb is a cast iron cage standing above the simple granite sarcophagus of the former President. November 11, 1971.

MONROE, JAMES, LAW OFFICE, 908 Charles Street, Fredericksburg City. 1758.
President from 1817 to 1825, Monroe occupied an office here from 1786 to 1789, after studying law with Thomas Jefferson. November 13, 1966.

MONTICELLO, 2 miles south of Charlottesville on Va. 53, Albemarle County. 1770–1789, Thomas Jefferson.
Jefferson, Member of the Continental Congress, President from 1801–1809, and author of the Declaration of Independence, spent a lifetime perfecting his mansion. Combined elements of Roman, Palladian and 18th-century French design with features expressing his personal inventiveness. December 19, 1960.

MONTPELIER (JAMES MADISON HOUSE), 4 miles west of Orange on Va. 20, Orange County. c. 1760.
Madison, fourth President of the United States and one of the framers of the Constitution in 1787, lived here for 76 years. Both he and Dolley Madison are buried at Montpelier. December 19, 1960.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH, 1224 East Broad Street, Richmond City. 1812–1814, Robert Mills.
Erected on the site of the American French Academy, a theater destroyed in 1811 by fire. Serves as both an Episcopal parish church and a monument to those who died in the fire. November 11, 1971.

MOUNT AIRY, 1 mile west of Warsaw on U.S. 360, Richmond County. 1758–1762, John Ariss.
One of the few major 18th-century Virginia plantation houses built of stone. Done in the Palladian style, with an abundance of stone detail. October 9, 1960.

MOUNT VERNON, 7 miles south of Alexandria on George Washington Memorial Parkway, Fairfax County. 1743.

Home of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary forces and first President. Two-story, frame, Georgian house, with formal gardens, facing the Potomac River. Washington returned here after his term as President, and lived here until his death in 1799. December 19, 1960.

OAK HILL (JAMES MONROE HOUSE), 8 miles south of Leesburg on U.S. 15, Loudoun County. 1820–1823, James Hoban.
President from 1817–1825, Monroe owned Oak Hill until 1830, outlining the Monroe Doctrine in a letter written here. Two-story gable-roofed brick house, with a striking south portico. December 19, 1960.

OATLANDS, 1 mile south of intersection of Routes 15 and 651, Leesburg vicinity, Loudoun County. c. 1800.
Notable Federal-style mansion, designed by George Carter, builder-owner. Of brick, covered with stucco, and laid out in a five part plan. Extensive formal gardens added after 1803. November 11, 1971.

OLD CITY HALL, bounded by 10th, Broad, 11th, and Capitol Streets, Richmond City. 1887–1894, Elijah E. Myers.
Elaborate Gothic Revival building, Richmond's first major post-Civil War structure. Interior features a four-story skylit well. November 11, 1971.

POPLAR FOREST, 0.5 mile south of intersection of Routes 661 and 460, Lynchburg vicinity, Bedford County. Early 19th century, Thomas Jefferson.
Built by Jefferson as a country retreat. Brick, one-story building, octagonal in shape. November 11, 1971.

QUARTERS 1, Grant Avenue, Fort Myer, Arlington, Arlington County. 1899.
One of six large residences on "General's Row," Quarters 1 has been the residence of all Army Chief of Staff since 1910. Occupants have included Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower. November 28, 1972.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON, HOUSE, intersection of Nicholson and north England Streets, Williamsburg City. c. 1715, 1724 (east end).
A rectangular, two-story, early-Georgian, framehouse, erected in three stages. Main rooms contain fine paneling. April 15, 1970.

RANDOLPH, VIRGINIA, COTTAGE, 2200 Mountain Road, Glen Allen, Williamsburg City. 1937.
Under the Jeanes Fund, set up by a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker to aid black education, Virginia Randolph became the first Jeanes supervisor, working to upgrade black vocational training. December 2, 1974.

RIPSHIN FARM, north side of Va. 732, 0.1 mile east of

intersection with Va. 603, Trout Dale vicinity, Grayson County. 1927, William Spratling.
Rustic stone-and-log structure, built by author Sherwood Anderson as a summer home and used by him until his death in 1941. November 11, 1971.

RISING SUN TAVERN, 1306 Caroline Street, Fredericksburg City. 1760, Charles Washington.
A frame building, built by youngest brother of George Washington, it was a meeting place for Colonial leaders attending the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Scene of the Peace Ball, celebrating the victory at Yorktown in 1781. January 29, 1964.

ROTUNDA, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, University of Virginia campus, Charlottesville City. 1822–1826, Thomas Jefferson; 1898, Stanford White.
Regarded as one of Thomas Jefferson's masterpieces, dominating the University he founded. Adapted from the Pantheon of ancient Rome, and used as the library until 1938. December 21, 1965.

SABINE HALL, 1.4 miles south of intersection of Routes 624 and 360, Tappahannock vicinity. Richmond County. c. 1730.
Built by Landon Carter, son of Robert "King" Carter, the Hall is an early Georgian brick mansion. Noted for its fully paneled central hall. April 15, 1970.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Broad Street between 24th and 25th Streets, Richmond City. 1740–1741.
On March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry delivered his "Liberty or Death" speech here. Addressed to Virginia's General Assembly, it moved the members to put the Colony into a state of defense. January 20, 1961.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Benn's Church, Isle of Wight County. 1682.
A 17th-century Virginia church, designed in the Gothic style of medieval English parish churches. October 9, 1960.

SARATOGA, 0.4 mile southeast of intersection of Routes 723 and 617, Boyce vicinity, Clarke County. Late 18th century.
Georgian gray limestone house, built by Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, victor over the British at the battle of Cowpens in South Carolina in 1781. November 7, 1973.

SCOTCHTOWN (PATRICK HENRY HOUSE), 10 miles northwest of Ashland on Va. 685, Hanover County. 1719, Charles Chiswell.
The Revolutionary leader and fiery orator lived here from 1771 to 1777, during the years when he made his most famous speeches. This 1½-story frame house contains double massive center chimneys. December 21, 1965.

SEMPLE, JAMES, HOUSE, south side of Francis Street between Blair and Walker Streets, Williamsburg City. c. 1770.
Believed to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson. An example of a Roman country house adapted for use as a frame townhouse. April 15, 1970.

SHERWOOD FOREST (JOHN TYLER HOUSE), 4 miles east of Charles City Court House on Va. 5, Charles City County. 1842–1862.
Tyler, who became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison, lived here for the last 20 years of his life. July 4, 1961.

SHIRLEY, 1.5 miles west of intersection of Routes 608 and 5, Charles City vicinity, Charles City County. 18th century.
Anne Hill Carter, mother of Robert E. Lee, was born here in 1773. The house is a large, 2½-story brick building with a mansard roof. April 15, 1970.

SPENCE'S POINT (JOHN R. DOS PASSOS FARM), on Sandy Point Neck, 0.3 mile northeast of Va. 610 on Va. 749, Westmoreland, Westmoreland County. 20th century.
Simple, Federal-style, 2½-story brick structure. Author Dos Passos, who was actively involved with radical causes in the 1920's and 1930's, wrote his last books here. November 11, 1971.

STRATFORD HALL, 3 miles north of Lerty on Va. 214, Westmoreland County. 1725–1730.
Notable example of early Georgian architecture and the birthplace of Robert E. Lee. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence and several Members of the Continental Congress also occupied this house. June 30, 1961.

THOROUGHGOOD, ADAM, HOUSE, 4 miles east of Norfolk on Lynnhaven River, Virginia Beach City. c. 1636–1640.
One of the oldest houses in the Colonies, built by a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses who arrived in the Colony as an indentured servant. An example of Virginia domestic architecture. October 9, 1960.

TUCKAHOE, on the James River southeast of Manakin via secondary roads, Goochland County. Early 18th century.
Georgian, two-story framehouse with a nearby complex of eight outbuildings. Much of the exterior and interior detail is original. August 11, 1969.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by University and Jefferson Park Avenues and Hospital and McCormick Roads, Charlottesville City. 19th and 20th centuries, Thomas Jefferson and Stanford White.
District includes original classrooms and professors' quarters as well as the reconstructed Rotunda (focal point of

Jefferson's design) and a museum and chapel later added by White. November 11, 1971.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lexington City. 1839.
First State-supported military college, known as the "West Point of the South." Provided leaders for the Confederate Army, including "Stonewall" Jackson, and for the two World Wars. May 30, 1974.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lexington City. 19th century.
The District is composed of architecturally harmonious and spatially related Neo-Classical buildings that together form one of the most dignified and beautiful college campuses in the Nation. November 11, 1971.

WATERFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT, near the intersection of Main and Second Streets, Waterford, Loudoun County. 18th and 19th centuries.
Oldest settlement in Loudoun County, established by Pennsylvania Quakers about 1730. Contained about 300 settlers by 1840, housed in Georgian brick-and-frame row houses. Rare example of a little-altered early American village. April 15, 1970.

WESTOVER, 7 miles west of Charles City on Va. 5, Charles City County. 1730–1734.
Built by William Byrd II, tobacco planter and founder of Richmond. A noted example of early Georgian domestic architecture. October 9, 1960.

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY, Clay and 12th Streets, Richmond City. 1818.
Served as the South's Executive Mansion during the four-year period of Confederate President Jefferson Davis' residence in the Confederate capital. December 19, 1960.

WICKHAM-VALENTINE HOUSE, 1005 East Clay Street between 10th and 11th Streets, Richmond City. 1812.
Built by lawyer John Wickham in the 19th century, and used in the 20th century by sculptor E.V. Valentine. One of the city's finest Federal residences, with a free-form spiral staircase in the hall. November 11, 1971.

WILLIAMSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT, bounded by Francis, Waller, Nicholson, New England, Lafayette, and Nassau Streets, Williamsburg City. 1633.
Capital of Virginia from 1699 to 1779 and the home of the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 and one of the oldest schools in the United States. Restoration of the district, begun in 1927, recreated the environment of 18th-century Williamsburg. October 9, 1960.

WILSON, WOODROW, BIRTHPLACE, North Coalter Street, between Beverly and Frederick Streets, Staunton City. 1846.
Wilson, twenty-eighth President, was born in this Greek Revival house in 1856. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919 for his work in establishing the League of Nations. July 19, 1964.

WREN BUILDING, College of William and Mary campus, Williamsburg City. 1702.
Cornerstone for the Wren Building was laid in 1695, two years after the college was chartered. Four stories in height, it was one of the largest buildings erected in the Colonies up to that time. October 9, 1960.

WYTHE HOUSE, west side of the Palace Green, Williamsburg City. c. 1755, Richard Taliaferro.
One of Virginia's finest Georgian brick townhouses, with simple lines and fine brickwork. Home of George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence and mayor of Williamsburg. April 15, 1970.

YEOCOMICO CHURCH, 0.5 mile southwest of Tucker Hill on Route 606, Westmoreland County. 18th century.
Laid out in an irregular T-shape, the church's blend of medieval and classical features makes it a significant example of transitional Colonial architecture. April 15, 1970.

Virgin Islands

COLUMBUS LANDING SITE, Salt River Bay, St. Croix Island. 1493.
Earliest site now under the United States flag which is associated with Christopher Columbus. Skirmish here with Carib Indians was the first recorded conflict between European explorers and American aborigines. October 9, 1960.

Washington

CHINOOK POINT, 5 miles southeast of Fort Columbia Historical State Park on U.S. 101, Chinook vicinity, Pacific County. 1792.
Discovery of the Columbia River at Chinook Point gave the United States a legitimate claim to the Northwest, long disputed with Great Britain. July 4, 1961.

FORT NISQUALLY GRANARY, Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Pierce County. 1843.
The Fort was the first permanent white settlement on Puget Sound, serving as a communication and supply center for

trading posts. One-story granary, 20 by 31 feet, of log construction, is the oldest frame structure in the State. April 15, 1970.

MARMES ROCKSHELTER, 1 mile north of Lyons Ferry on west side of Palouse River, Franklin County. c. 5600 B.C.
Most outstanding archeological site yet discovered in the Northwest. Excavations revealed the earliest burials in the area and eight geological strata, all containing cultural materials. July 19, 1964.

PORT GAMBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Port Gamble, Kitsap County. 1853.
One of the earliest and most important lumber-producing centers on the Pacific Coast. Still active, with a variety of architectural styles, Port Gamble exemplifies the mid-19th century company-owned town. November 13, 1966.

West Virginia

GRAVE CREEK MOUND, Tomlinson and 9th Streets, Moundsville, Marshall County. c. 500 B.C.
One of the largest and oldest mounds in the United States, representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena culture, which preceded the Hopewell culture. July 19, 1964.

TRAVELLER'S REST, 3.3 miles northeast of Leetown on W. Va. 48, Kearneysville, Jefferson County. 18th century.
Limestone house built by Continental Army General Horatio Gates, who lived here from 1773 to 1790. American troops under Gates were defeated at the battle of Camden, in South Carolina. November 28, 1972.

WADE, ALEXANDER, HOUSE, 256 Prairie Street, Morgantown, Monongalia County. 1872–1904.
Wade, a teacher and superintendent in the West Virginia school system, lived here from 1872 to 1904. Devised important innovations in the grading, promotion, and graduation procedures. December 21, 1965.

Wisconsin

ASTOR FUR WAREHOUSE, Water Street, St. Feriole Island, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County. c. 1835.
One of the American Fur Company's principal establishments, this stone building recalls the Astor empire and Prairie du Chien's prominence as a fur trading center. October 9, 1960.

AZTALAN, near Lake Mills on Wis. 89, Aztalan State Park,

Jefferson County. c. 1200–1300.
Large stockaded temple mound site, the northernmost of the large Mississippian culture archeological sites. July 19, 1964.

BRISBOIS, HOUSE, Water Street, St. Feriole Island, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County. 1808.
Built by a French Canadian, one of the town's first permanent settlers in 1781. This 2½-story house illustrates the prosperity brought by the furtrading industry. October 9, 1960.

DOUSMAN HOTEL, Water Street, St. Feriole Island, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County. 1864.
Served travelers when Prairie du Chien was a railroad center. Used as a stopping point by thousands of emigrants to the West after the Civil War. October 9, 1960.

GARLAND, HAMLIN, HOUSE, 357 West Garland Street, West Salem, La Crosse County. 1859–1860.
Pulitzer Prize-winning author Garland bought this house for his parents in 1893. Visited here regularly, doing much of his writing during his lengthy stays. November 11, 1971.

LA FOLLETTE, ROBERT M., HOME, 733 Lakewood Boulevard, Maple Bluff, Dane County. c. 1860.
As Wisconsin's Governor and Senator, and as the Progressive Party candidate for the Presidency in 1924, La Follette was active in government reform movements. January 29, 1964.

LITTLE WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE, southeast corner of Blackburn and Blossom Streets, Ripon, Fond du Lac County. 19th century.
A meeting here in 1854 to protest the extension of slavery drew dissatisfied Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. Out of such meetings grew a new political movement which ultimately resulted in formation of the Republican Party. May 30, 1974.

NORTH HALL, University of Wisconsin campus, Madison, Dane County. 1851.
A four-story sandstone structure, the University's first building. The college pioneered in extension work, particularly in agricultural programs. December 21, 1965.

OCONTO SITE, Copper Culture State Park, Oconto, Oconto County. c. 5000–4000 B.C.
Prehistoric burial ground where implements of the Old Copper culture have been found in association with human burials. January 20, 1961.

RINGLINGVILLE, bounded by Water, Brian, Lynn, and East Streets, Baraboo, Sauk County. 1884–1918.
Served as winter headquarters for both the Ringling Brothers Circus and the Barnum and Bailey Circus until

1919. Circus structures are now part of a museum complex. August 4, 1969.

SECOND FORT CRAWFORD, bank of the Mississippi River, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County. 1829.
Originally located on St. Feriole Island and moved to present site in 1829. Post hospital, the only remaining building, was the scene of important medical experiments from 1829 to 1833. October 9, 1960.

VILLA LOUIS, St. Feriole Island, Prairie du Chien, Crawford County. 1843.
Owner Hercules Louis Dousman was active in fur trade and transportation enterprises. Villa complex includes Victorian-style house, office, coachhouse, and icehouse. October 9, 1960.

Wyoming

EXPEDITION ISLAND, Green River, Sweetwater County. 1869, 1871.
Embarkation point for Major John Wesley Powell's 1871 expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers, and possibly for the 1869 trip also. Powell explored the last, large, unknown land area in the United States on these trips. November 24, 1968.

FORT PHIL KEARNY AND ASSOCIATED SITES, on secondary road west of U.S. 87, Story vicinity, Johnson County. 1866.
From 1866 to 1868 the Fort was under virtual siege, in the Red Cloud War, as Sioux Indians fought successfully to prevent white invasion of hunting grounds. December 19, 1960.

HORNER SITE, 4 miles northeast of Cody on U.S. 20, Park County. c. 5000 B.C.
Yielded evidence that several distinctive weapons and tools found in the Plains region were all part of a single prehistoric flint tool industry of early hunter origin. January 20, 1961.

INDEPENDENCE ROCK, 60 miles southwest of Casper on Wyo. 220, Natrona County.
Well-known natural landmark on the Oregon Trail, 1900 feet long and 850 feet wide. Numerous travelers painted, carved, or wrote their names on its surface. January 20, 1961.

MEDICINE WHEEL, north of U.S. 14A, 15 miles north of Kane, Big Horn County. 17th to 19th centuries.
Made of loose, irregularly-shaped, whitish, flat stones

placed in a circle. Twenty-eight linear spokes, 70–75 feet in length, radiate from the hub. Original purpose is not known. August 29, 1970.

OREGON TRAIL RUTS, south side of North Platte River, 0.5 mile south of Guernsey, Platte County. 1841–1869.
Worn from two to six feet into an eroded sandstone ridge, the Ruts provide clear physical evidence of the route followed by those migrating westward across the Plains. May 23, 1966.

SHERIDAN INN, Broadway and 5th Street, Sheridan, Sheridan County. 1893, Thomas R. Kimball.
William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody operated the hotel from 1894 to 1896, catering principally to sportsmen. Frame building has a piazza on two sides. January 29, 1964.

SOUTH PASS, 10 miles southwest of South Pass City on Wyo. 28, Fremont County. 1824.
Easiest passage through the Rocky Mountains, heavily used by westbound settlers, fur traders, and miners. The Pass helped establish effective claims to the Pacific Northwest. January 20, 1961.

SUN, TOM, RANCH, 6 miles west of Independence Rock on Wyo. 220, Carbon and Natrona Counties. 1872.
Typifies the medium-sized ranching operations of the open range period. Sun was a French Canadian frontiersman who became a pioneer cattleman. December 19, 1960.

SWAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS, east side of Chugwater, Platte County. 1883.
Organized in Scotland, the Company was one of the foreign concerns that flourished in the West when the range cattle industry was profitable. Surviving buildings include the ranchhouse, barn, and commissary. July 19, 1964.

UPPER GREEN RIVER RENDEZVOUS SITE, on Green River above and below Daniel, Sublette County. 1824–1840.
Most popular rendezvous site connected with the Rocky Mountain fur trade. Annual spring trading fair held here attracted traders, Indians, and trappers, including Kit Carson. November 5, 1961.

WAPITI RANGER STATION, Shoshone National Forest, Wapiti vicinity, Park County. 1903.
First station erected at Federal expense. Located within the first national forest reserve, established by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891. May 23, 1963.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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